The New-York Times.

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THE SEVENTEENTH.

BOSTON PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

THE CELEBRATION ALREADY COMMENCED—THE STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES THRONGED WITH PEOPLE—RECEPTION OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT—THE DECORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—That the centennial celebration has already commenced was amply proved to any one who happened to be anywhere in the streets to-day or this evening. Everywhere were great crowds, but this was especially true of the State-house grounds, the Common, Tremont, Washington, and neighboring streets. Early risers found an interesting sight in the raising of the great tent, over 300 feet long, on the Common, for the use of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery; later comers saw not only the completed tent, but the Common decorated with hundreds of flags of all nations, affording, perhaps, the most complete display of the colors of all countries ever seen on this continent. The front of the State-house was also heavily draped with flags of all kinds, and many of the business houses on the principal streets were festooned in like manner. It should be added that in all the decorations of the day the flag of England was always to be seen, in many places the stars and Stripes and the Union Jack being hung lovingly side by side, the breeze often intertwining their folds. One notable case of the kind could be seen at No. 103 State street, where the two flags, both large and of fine material, floated above the street. The first event of the day was the arrival of the Fifth Maryland Regiment at the Old Colony depot, its reception there by the Fifth Massachusetts, and the subsequent ceremonies. The train arriving promptly on time, at 10 o'clock the regiment, emerging from the depot, found not only their military escort, but thousands of citizens to welcome them. The line was formed without delay and the march commenced, during all of which the perfect drill and splendid appearance of the Marylanders elicited applause from the crowds of spectators who lined the streets. The march was somewhat circuitous, as the regiments went through School street to be reviewed by Mayor Cobb at the City Hall and then passed in front of the State-house, where they were reviewed by Gov. Gaston. Then they were taken to their quarters, and during all the rest of the day the Marylanders could be seen everywhere about the city and always in the custody of some Boston citizen, all of whom are doing their utmost to make the visit of the guests agreeable. This evening many of the visitors were present at the concert of the Marine Band, and others, with most of the officers, at the Globe Theatre as the guests of the managers.

EXHIBITION OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Another feature of the day was the exhibition of the revolutionary relics at No. 56 Beacon street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Centennial Commission. The four-story house is filled from ground floor to attic with articles which were in use 100 years ago and pictures of the same olden time. There is not a piece of modern furniture in it. Spinning wheels, churns and poster-beds, Queen's arms, muskets, and a thousand other quaint objects of curious and peculiar interest jostle each other in the rooms and fill up the numerous show-cases. The house is a complete and perfect museum, of mushroom growth to be sure, but superior to anything else in this country, and more complete than any other which will probably ever be made. All the museums of New-England have been called into requisition to furnish it, and the historic homesteads of the State and city have all had contributions levied upon them. One of the most interesting features of the collection is the display of weapons. "The sword of Bunker Hill," which Warren wore, is conspicuously displayed, and there are also shown the sword Gen. Putnam wore at Bunker Hill, a brace of heavy pistols, which belonged to Gen. Thomas, commander of the Roxbury wing of the American Army, a sword presented by Lafayette to Sergt. Davenport, another given by Washington to Gen. Lincoln, and one picked up on the battle-field after the fight. There is also a collection of old portraits by Copley, including Paul Revere, Sheriff William Green and his wife, Gen. Joseph Warren, Gov. James Sullivan, Col. Sparhawk, Thomas Amory, and Mrs. Lucy Winthrop Jeffrey. There are four pictures by Stewart—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, and a large number of engraved portraits. There are a great number of smaller and less striking objects, which are, nevertheless, of much value. There are autograph letters of Franklin, Cornwallis, Paul Jones, John Hancock, and a bound book of original letters from Washington and Jefferson to John Adams, covering the entire revolutionary period. The personal relics are many and quaint. Among them are suits of clothes a century old, Lady Washington's high-heeled black lasting shoes, Mrs. John Hancock's wedding fan, the baby cup used for John and John Quincy Adams, an engraving of the Boston massacre by Paul Revere, a glass and candlesticks used by Washington.

LAST NIGHT IN BOSTON.

To-night the city is aglow. The grand concert attracted a large crowd. The theatres were full, and yet early and late the main thoroughfares, the saloon, and the hotels, and all places of public resort were crammed. Judging from the way they have commenced, a good many of these people, both visitors and citizens, will be exhausted before the great day arrives. All the preparations for that day are completed, and most of them have been stated in these dispatches, but there are some few additions to make. The first event of the day promises to be the most unique, for it is the procession of the Antiques and Horribles, at 5 A. M. There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Charlstown Antique Association last evening, only members being admitted. New delegations were admitted from Lynn, Chelsea, and Salem, and the procession will reach the number of 2,500. The line forms on Canal street, the right resting on Chapman street, and marches through Chapman, Washington, Harvard, City square, Main, Sullivan square, and Main to Somerville. After moving through Broadway, Mount Vernon, Perkins, Franklin, and Broadway, the procession returns to Charlestown, and traverses Main, Bunker Hill, Elm, High, Monument square, Bartlett, Green, Bunker Hill, Chelsea, Adams, Chestnut, Monument square, Lexington, and Bunker Hill streets to the Kidder estate, near the corner of Bunker Hill and Marion streets, where a collation is to be served in a pavilion and an oration delivered, probably by Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington.) This is an exclusively Charlestown affair; in fact, a sort of independent celebration, and, early in the day as it occurs, will be witnessed by thousands of people.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

The grand procession, which starts in Boston and marches to Bunker Hill, will, however, have the multitude, and it is already apparent that many will be deprived by the jam from getting a glimpse of the pageant. Although the Boston people are as a rule pouring out money like water to celebrate the great event, there are many who see in it a chance for a huge speculation. All long the route of the procession windows have been hired at all sorts of prices, from $10 to $100, the latter sum having been paid for a single window on Columbus avenue, where a good view of the procession can be obtained. Stands are being erected along the route by speculative persons, and standing room upon them is to be let at prices which may be considered moderate compared with those charged for windows. The authorities are doing something to give the little ones a chance to see, for the Committee on Decorations on Columbus avenue have erected two stands to accommodate 4,000 Sunday-school children of the South End, one on the avenue at the Union Congregational Church, and one crossing the head of the avenue, at West Chester Park. It is the intention of the committee to fill the stand at the head of the avenue with 10,000 girls, dressed in white, to be selected from various schools. The banquet on Thursday evening to be given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be an elegant but entirely social affair, for the legion now announce that there will be no speeches, except a brief address of welcome. It was supposed until to-day that something would be said by some of the distinguished guests which would not only be pertinent, but important, but it has been determined that the sole purpose of the gathering shall be to eat, drink, and be happy. The day will therefore be devoted chiefly to jovial jubilation and pageantry.

To-morrow afternoon, after 3 o'clock, will be a busy time. At that hour the Norfolk Blues arrive at the Central Wharf, and from then until 11 o'clock at night there will be something almost every hour which sight-seers will not wish to miss. These include a dress parade and presentation of a flag to the Fifth Maryland on the Common; the arrival at various depots of the Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina; Richmond Knights Templar; Hillyer Guards, of Hartford; and the New York Veterans. Besides all this, there will be a reception of the Knights in Faneuil Hall, of the South Carolinians in Webster Hall, Roxbury, and the general reception by Mayor Cobb in Music Hall.

A MASONIC DEMONSTRATION.

The principal event of the day, however, as a display, will be a Masonic demonstration. The De Molay Commandery, of Boston, whose guests in particular the Richmond brethren are, represents in the best sense the Masonic order in New-England, and remembering well the magnificent reception extended to them at Richmond in 1859, the Boston brethren of the mystic tie are sure to give a most hospitable reception to-day to the representatives of Virginia's capital. The committee having the reception in charge announces the following programme of the reception of the Richmond Commandery: In the afternoon the members of De Molay Commandery will assemble at their armory at 2 o'clock, leaving the armory in full regalia at 3:15 for the Providence Depot, where the Richmond Knights will be received, and the two bodies will proceed by way of Park square and Boylston street to Arlington street, where the escort (consisting of the Templars of Boston and its vicinity) will be in line. Thence taking up the line of march through Beacon and Berkeley streets, Columbus avenue, Dartmouth street, Tremont, Winter, Summer, Devonshire, and State streets, and Merchants' row, to Faneuil Hall, where the Richmond Knights will be introduced to the Templars of Massachusetts and welcomed by representatives of the City Government. After partaking of refreshments the commanderies will again take up the line of march, passing through Merchants' row, State, Court, and Hanover streets, to the American House, where the escort will be dismissed. The Richmond and De Molay Commanderies will take supper together, and at 7:30 P. M. attend the reception of the civic authorities of Boston at Music Hall. It will be seen there is work enough to keep the curious busy to-morrow, and to fully whet their appetite for the culmination of Thursday.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY ON THE ROAD TO BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Washington Light Infantry Corps, forty-eight muskets and four officers, under command of Col. William G. Moore, left here on the 9:08 o'clock train this evening, en route for Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial. Before taking the train, under escort of the Washington Light Guard they marched to Willard's Hotel to receive the following members of the District Staff, who accompany them: Col. Amos Webster, Adjutant General; Col. N. B. Fugitt, Quartermaster; Col. Vandenburg, Aid de Camp, and Col. Lewis Blackford, Aid de Camp. Thousands of people were out to witness their departure, and they were cheered along the entire route.

THE PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

THE PART THIS CITY WILL TAKE IN IT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE OCCASION BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND OTHER NEW-YORK ORGANIZATIONS—HOW THEY WILL BE ENTERTAINED IN BOSTON—THE DELEGATIONS FROM OTHER STATES ON THEIR WAY.

The streets of the City were yesterday brightened by the gay uniforms of several military bodies and two Commanderies of Knights Templar on their way to Boston, and the martial music to which they marched drowned for a time even the din of travel on Broadway. Preparations have been made for the departure of a number of organizations from this City, and several of those from other cities passed through New-York yesterday, all of which are assigned places in the procession in Boston to-morrow, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The place of honor at the head of the first division in that procession has been given to the Seventh Regiment, which has been assiduously drilling for about two months in preparation for its visit, and which is, therefore, in fine form. The incentive to a fine exhibition on the 17th is all the greater from the fact that the crack corps of Massachusetts, (the Eighth,) and the Fifth Maryland, which is equally noted for the excellence of its discipline, will participate in the ceremonies of the day, and will oblige the New-York regiment to put its best foot forward. Its members are, however, in the best condition, will go 700 strong, and are likely to add to their prestige rather than suffer by comparison with any rivals. In Boston the regiment will be received by the Eighth Massachusetts, and by them escorted to quarters, falling into line on the formation of the procession. On Friday afternoon they will be reviewed by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston, being on that occasion escorted by the First Cadet Corps of the Massachusetts Militia. At 6 P. M. on Friday the regiment will depart for New-York, and on its arrival here will be received and escorted to their armory by the Seventy-first Regiment, under the command of Col. Vose.

The Veterans of the National Guard have also determined to be present in the great parade. They will form under Col. Marshal Lefferts, at Delmonico's, 250 strong, at 12:30 P. M. Thence they will march to the Grand Central Depot, where they will take a special train at 2 P. M., on which they will go to Boston, stopping at Springfield for dinner. On their arrival in Boston they will be met by the Old Guard of this City and escorted to their quarters. They will be entertained during their stay in Boston by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps of Boston.

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., arrived in New-York, en route for Boston, yesterday morning. They came on the steamer City of Charleston, and on her arrival at her pier, at the foot of Warren street, the company was heartily cheered by a large crowd which had gathered to welcome them, and by the Old Guard, which, under command of Major McLean, was awaiting their arrival. From the pier the two companies marched to Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, where a breakfast was prepared. After the breakfast, at which toasts were drunk and several speeches made by well-known citizens who had assembled to greet the guests of the Old Guard, they marched to the latter's armory on Fourth avenue, when they disbanded, to meet again at 3 P. M. They then proceeded to Irving Hall and a formal welcome was given to the Southerners by the Old Guard, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the Chaplain of the Old Guard, offering prayer, and Capt. Henriques making a brief address.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the two companies marched to the steamer Providence, at the foot of Murray street, and embarked together for Boston at about 5 P. M. During their march through the City both companies were repeatedly and heartily cheered, and, in honor of the Charleston company, the Seventh Regiment Armory was decorated with a palmetto flag, which floated among the national flags and streamers.

The Richmond Commandery No. 2 of Knights Templar of Richmond, Va., arrived in New-York yesterday at a little after 5 P. M., and were received at Desbrosses Street Ferry by Palestine Commandery No. 18, under command of Eminent Commander Ellwood E. Thorne, and by delegations from the Morton and Columbia Commanderies of New-York, who escorted them to the steamer Stonington on which they embarked for Boston. The Richmond Commandery is under command of Eminent Commander William E. Tanner, and is eighty strong. They will remain in Boston for some days, and on their return will stop in this City and receive honors from several commanderies, who will parade on the occasion. During their stay in Boston the Richmond Commandery will be the guests of the De Molay Commandery of Boston. On the steamer Stonington was also the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of Philadelphia, under Col. Neff, also en route for Boston. They were 483 strong, and were accompanied by their regimental band of sixty pieces. From seventy-five to 100 members and guests of the New-England Society, of this City, left for Boston by the Providence steamer. They have been especially honored by an invitation to ride in barouches in the procession.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

A BANQUET AT THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S TO ADMIRAL WORDEN.

BERLIN, June 15.—Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the United States Minister here, gave a dinner last night to the officers of the American squadron now in the Elbe.

Among the distinguished guests were Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, and Councilor Von Phillipsborn, Director of the Foreign Office.

Admiral Worden and the officers of his fleet accompanying him to Berlin dined with Gen. Von Stosch to-night.

The Admiral is highly gratified with his reception. He remains a week in the city. The squadron will soon be joined by the Juniata, and will probably proceed to Cronstadt.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, June 14.—It is reported that Archbishop Ledochowski is dangerously ill.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

BERLIN, June 15.—The case of Count Von Arnim was reopened to-day before the Kammergericht. Councilor Steinhausen is the presiding Judge, and Herr Luck the Public Prosecutor. Count Von Arnim was absent in consequence of illness, but the court decided to proceed with the trial *in contumaciam*. After the reading of the documents presented at the former trial the court adjourned until to-morrow. The spectators were obliged to retire during the reading of the papers which bore on ecclesiastical matters.

The counsel for the prosecution urged that a criminal offense had been committed with regard to the two series of documents, for the retention of which the Municipal Court had acquitted the defendant. He demanded a sentence of two and a half years' imprisonment. Both sides pleaded the incompetency of the Municipal Court. The counsel for the defense made this a ground for demanding that the sentence of that court be annulled and the accused discharged from punishment and the payment of costs.

LONDON, June 16—6 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Arnim case, whatever result the present trial may have, is sure to be ultimately referred to the Supreme Tribunal by appeal either of the defense or the prosecution.

AN IMPORTANT ASSURANCE FROM PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, June 16—6 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Prince Bismarck, before leaving for the country, received the foreign representatives and gave each assurances of the peaceful disposition of Germany.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, June 15.—The session of the Prussian Diet was formally closed to-day.

THE RIFLE TEAM.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 15.—The American riflemen, accompanied by Major Leech and Alderman Manning, of Dublin, and a large number of friends, left Cork on a special train for this city. They were greeted with cheers at various stations on the route. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation of the City of Dublin received them at the depot here, and conducted them to carriages. A procession was then formed, with a band at its head, and escorted the guests through Sackville, Dawson, and other principal streets, to the Shelbourne Hotel. The reception given the team by the populace was most enthusiastic. Immense crowds at the depot and along the entire route of the procession cheered as long as the Americans were in sight. The railway station and the streets were decorated, and the American and Irish flag were everywhere displayed. The enthusiasm culminated at the hotel, where each member of the team was cheered as he alighted from his carriage. The people pressed forward to shake hands with them, and shouts of "Welcome! welcome!" were heard on every side. Thousands of spectators remained in front of the hotel until a late hour of the night. During the evening a procession, with bands of music, and carrying flags and banners, marched to the place and serenaded the Americans. At the same time a banquet was in progress in the hotel. Major Leech presided, and made a speech warmly welcoming the riflemen and their friends to Ireland. Col. Gildersleeve responded for the visitors with heart-felt thanks. He declared that their reception was far beyond anything they had anticipated, although great were the expectations Americans entertained of the warmth of the Irish heart.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TWO SERIOUS FAILURES.

LONDON, June 16—5 A. M.—The morning papers announce the failure of Alexander Collie & Co., commission merchants, of London and Manchester, and Shand & Co., East India merchants, of No. 23 Rood lane, London. These are the two firms whose suspension was rumored last night. The amount of their liabilities is not stated.

AN AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

LONDON, June 15.—An affray occurred on board the brig Kaluna, Nash, master, from London, for New-York. The second mate received several stab wounds, and was landed at Deal in a critical condition last night.

FRANCE.

CONGRATULATION OF TROOPS.

PARIS, June 15.—President MacMahon has issued an order of the day congratulating the troops which took part in the grand review at Longchamps on their excellent bearing and discipline.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, June 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says Don Carlos has given his son the title of Prince of Asturias. He has also convoked the Biscay Juntas to meet on the 27th inst., in order to contrast the attitude of the Carlists with that of the Alfonsists, whose Government, he says, is afraid to summon the Cortes.

ITALY.

THE ORDER OF SAFETY BILL DEBATE.

ROME, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the Public Safety bill was continued. An order of the day was proposed which was agreed to by the Government, and passed by a majority of 17.

AUSTRIA.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, June 15.—A sensation has been created here by the publication in the St. Petersburg *Golos* of an article advocating an alliance between Russia and England, because the three Emperors have lost the power of guaranteeing peace since one of them has become suspected of warlike designs.

WIESINGER ACQUITTED.

VIENNA, June 15.—The Provincial Court has acquitted Wiesinger of the charge of attempting to defraud Father General Beckx.

In the course of the trial Wiesinger declared that he was an adherent of Prince Bismarck and an enemy of the Ultramontanes. His sole intention was to allure the Jesuits to acquiesce in an offer to assassinate Bismarck and thereby give the latter reason for more energetic proceedings against the Catholics. He hoped that Bismarck or Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, would reward him for his zeal.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

RESUMPTION IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION—INDICATIONS OF GENERAL WEAKENING OF THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 15.—The resumption of coal-mining in the Schuylkill region, which was so rudely interrupted two weeks ago by the invasion of a mob from the Wyoming region, now bids fair to go on again without further trouble. All day rumors that the miners had at last concluded to abandon the strike have been flying about the streets of Pottsville, and by evening they had crystallized into what in the absence of positive proof might be called a certainty. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association was held to-day, and the reports say that they decided to abandon the strike, some say for a short time only, others that they decided to disband the association for a year; but the generally received opinion is that there has been, or is about to be, an unconditional surrender on the part of the strikers and an abandonment of the association, and in support of this theory the fact is pointed out that, whereas, previous strikes have always been settled by an agreement between the association and the Coal Exchange, the fifteen or twenty collieries which have already resumed have done so without reference to the association, and in most cases without asking for an agreement of any kind, the men accepting whatever wages are offered. Branch meetings of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association have been held all through the region to-day, and though few reports have been received from them, it is generally believed that they have decided to go to work. Centralia District advised its branches to look out for themselves, and they are doing so by accepting the Coal Exchange's offer.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company owns thirty-eight collieries, of which the following are now working, several of them having resumed to-day: North Franklin, Nos. 1 and 2; Keystone, Potts, Locust Run, Bast, West Shenandoah, Ellengowan, Elmwood, North Mahanoy, Eagle Hill, Otto, East Franklin, and West Brookside. Most of these have but a small force of men to work as yet, but some are working full handed, and at West Shenandoah more men are offering than can be employed. Plank Ridge, Indian Ridge, Mahanoy City, and perhaps other collieries of the same company, will resume to-morrow. In addition to these, there are about a half dozen collieries belonging to private firms now in operation. There are 160 collieries in the Schuylkill region, of which about 150 were worked last year, so that these are only a beginning, but a beginning is a great deal.

The only thing feared now is another invasion. The Lehigh men are still stubborn, but by the mutual agreement made a few days ago, they are to permit the Schuylkill men to work, on condition that the latter contribute to their support; and if the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association can keep up so much of an organization as to carry out this agreement, there will probably be little trouble in that quarter. The Reading Company shows a disposition to meet its men half way, and has made a reduction of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in mining supplies, which must be purchased by the men doing contract work.

AGREEMENT TO GO TO WORK IN THE PARISH MINES REACHED ON MONDAY NIGHT—THE MINERS ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR MISTAKE IN STRIKING AND HOLDING OUT SO LONG.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 15.—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company made an unconditional surrender through their delegates last night at a meeting with Mr. Parrish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashley a delegation of seventy German miners went to a meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders, and they were expelled from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own, and decided to be governed no longer by the association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of the miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them longer to control, and a part yielded. In the evening a region meeting was held, and the delegation then went to Mr. Parrish's office. Here a long conference took place. It was very harmonious, and ended in an agreement to go to work at once upon the company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company. The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long or in making a strike, and were now in want of the necessaries of life, and eager to have work immediately. This company employs about 11,000 men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of the individual operators will follow the example of the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

MINERS SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY AND RIOT.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., June 15.—The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes, and pronounced sentence as follows: The first class consisted of John H. Joice, President of the Miners' Union of this region; John J. Maloney, Secretary; Ralph Parks, George McGowan, Thomas Burchdall, and Mathias Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, $25 fine, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year. The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $25 each, and imprisonment for sixty days. The third class consisted of thirteen, on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under control of the leaders. Mr. Parks, Secretary of the National Union, was present, and after sentence was pronounced he seemed terribly distressed, and shed tears in profusion.

ANOTHER EXCITED BUT FRUITLESS DISCUSSION AMONG THE MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 15.—A meeting of miners of the entire Wyoming region was held in Weiss Hall, in this city, this afternoon. The action of the committee which waited upon Mr. Parrish last evening was excitedly discussed, and the leaders were almost powerful enough to have it rejected. They urged that after a six months' struggle and loss of time and money it was folly to yield when victory was almost assured. On the other hand, it was stated that hundreds were almost driven to the wall, and that dire need compelled them to go to work and it was no use trying to keep them out longer. The meeting finally adjourned without reaching any positive conclusion, but the result of Monday evening's meeting with Mr. Parrish is looked upon as final, and the men intend to go to work as fast as the company will permit them. The Superintendent of the Wanamie Works of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company said this afternoon that he would have 800 men at work in a day or two. The proposition of Mr. Parrish to the men at the meeting of last evening was for them to resume work at a reduction of ten per cent. upon the basis of 1874, and if coal reached $5 25 per ton at wholesale in New-York there would be an advance of three per cent. allowed them; if it reached $5 30, six per cent.; if $5 75, nine per cent., and if $6, twelve per cent. John McCue was arrested to-day as being the person who put the two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse into Curry's house in Kingston on Saturday night. The proof was strong against him, and he was held in $10,000 bail.

TWEED'S RELEASE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES IN HIS FAVOR.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS IMMEDIATE ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT ON CRIMINAL CHARGES—THE CIVIL SUIT ALSO TO BE PROSECUTED—TWEED RECEIVES THE NEWS WITH COOLNESS—THE SENTENCE OF JUDGE DAVIS—EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT LAWYERS—INTENTIONS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

By the decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered yesterday morning, the term of imprisonment of William M. Tweed, in the Penitentiary at least, is about to come to an abrupt termination. This decision, which is final, reverses the judgment of the lower court; but although the discharge of the prisoner is almost certain to take place within a day or two at the longest, Tweed on stepping out of his prison will again find himself in custody on a bench warrant on criminal charges issued yesterday by Judge Noah Davis, and now in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff awaiting the discharge of the prisoner. The announcement of the decision, and of the fact that it was unanimous, was received with satisfaction by the friends of Tweed, while the lawyers prosecuting the Ring members seemed not at all disturbed.

THE ORDER OF DISCHARGE ANNOUNCED.

THE NEWS LOUDLY APPLAUDED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE GREAT RING THIEF—SOME OF THE LEGAL POINTS IN THE CASE—COMMENTS OF THE LAWYERS.

The announcement that a decision had been rendered by the Court of Appeals in favor of William M. Tweed, was the subject of considerable comment around the courts yesterday, not only among lawyers and Judges, but much more generally among officials and politicians. The latter, especially those who were favored under the Tweed administration, were elated to the point of congratulating their friends wherever met, and loudly applauding the result. It was freely stated by them that Tweed would have no difficulty in procuring bonds in $3,000,000 necessary to keep him out of Ludlow Street Jail, pending the termination of the civil suit against him. Others asserted that every working man in the City would be willing to contribute his share in money to make up the amount of the required bonds, for, say they, "it was a great time for the working men when the 'Boss' was in office."

The circumstances of Tweed's arrest, trial, conviction, and imprisonment, and the proceedings since had for his release, have been so fully published in THE TIMES as they occurred, that little more than a brief statement of them becomes now necessary. It is two years, or thereabouts, since he was first formally arraigned for trial, and he appeared in court surrounded by an array of lawyers such as seldom or never attend upon the interests of a person accused of crime in this City. Throughout the trial, and even up to the moment when the Clerk of the Court directed him to stand up to receive sentence from Chief Justice Davis, he presented an air of comparative indifference. Sentence being pronounced, its effect upon him became at once apparent in his sinking spirits, and then the announcement that the Penitentiary was to be his destination instead of Ludlow Street Jail produced absolute dejection in himself and friends. Almost immediately followed the preparations of his case on appeal, and some long, and in some degree bitter, discussions took place in relation to whether certain proceedings claimed to have taken place on the trial should be inserted in the case as made up and approved by the Judge before whom the trial was had. Chief Justice Davis refused to insert them, on the grounds that they did not take place as stated, and were immaterial. Application was then made to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Chief Justice to insert the disputed proceedings. This was decided against Tweed, (Judge Daniels delivering the opinion,) chiefly on the ground that the portions sought to be inserted were immaterial to the rights of the prisoner on an appeal of his case. This matter seemed to rest there, and now drew nigh the expiration of the year's imprisonment to which Tweed was sentenced on the first count of the "omnibus" indictment. David Dudley Field, Tweed's leading counsel, had returned from his tour around the world, and it soon began to be whispered around that some short cut was about to be taken for his client's liberation. Soon after this first term expired, and the short process for shortening the twelve years' sentence was developed in the form of an application for a writ of habeas corpus. This was issued, and on argument before the court, it was claimed by Tweed's counsel that the Judge having imposed the sentence on the first count in the indictment, there was an end of his authority to impose punishment under that indictment, and that all the cumulative sentences which followed on other counts were without lawful authority and void; that Tweed having served out the term first imposed upon him, was entitled to his liberty, and should be discharged under the writ. This motion was denied by the Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and an appeal was taken thence to the Supreme Court, General Term, where the decision was also adverse to Tweed, and from this decision the appeal now decided was taken to the Court of Appeals. The case is regarded by lawyers as being as complicated as the proceedings had therein, which have finally led up to this result, and which have been numerous, varied, and persistently urged; hence few of them spoken to on the subject care to express a hasty or undigested opinion. The formal proceedings necessary to remit to the courts here the judgment of the Court of Appeals will necessarily occupy several days, so that at least that time must pass before Tweed can lay aside his uneasy Penitentiary garb. The question may now arise as to the legality of putting him again on trial on indictments for the acts embraced in counts in the old indictment, other than that for which he has already served his sentence; and, on this subject, also, lawyers are disposed to hesitate in expressing an opinion. The provision of the Constitution is very clear that no one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. But the courts, in interpreting this provision of the fundamental law, have held that if there was a mis-trial, there was no trial at all, and therefore the party had never been put in jeopardy. To this reasoning it has been answered that a party to whom a new trial has been granted for error in the preceding one, after he has, perhaps, undergone a long imprisonment as the result of that mis-trial, has experienced jeopardy in its most practical form.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT.

THE PRISONER, WHEN RELEASED, TO BE IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED ON A BENCH WARRANT—HIS RELEASE WILL NOT SECURE HIS RELEASE—THE UNTRIED INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED.

The first intimation received by District Attorney Phelps of the decision in the Tweed case was contained in the following dispatch received early yesterday morning:

COURT OF APPEALS,
ALBANY, N. Y. June 15, 1875.

B. K. Phelps, Esq., District Attorney:

Tweed case.—Judgment of Supreme Court and orders of Oyer and Terminer reversed and prisoner discharged.

E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

When asked what his action would be in regard to Tweed, Mr. Phelps said that they must first wait until the remittitur of the Court of Appeals ordering the discharge of the prisoner should be received at the Penitentiary. Immediately on the release of the prisoner, he will be rearrested by the Sheriff's officers on the orders of arrest in the civil suits at present in the hands of that official, or on a bench warrant which he had himself just issued on an indictment for false pretenses. In addition to this Tweed can be broght up and arraigned on any of the twenty-six untried indictments still standing against him, and held in heavy bail or placed upon trial speedily. The prosecuting officers state that the decision of the Court of Appeals, while releasing Tweed from his long term of imprisonment, does not, in reality, much benefit his case. He will immediately upon his release be arrested and held on the new civil as well as the outstanding criminal charges. The lowest amounts of bail on which he can be held on all these charges, they contend, will be so enormous in the aggregate as to entirely preclude the possibility of his procuring it. Should he procure bail, however, they can, they say, bring him to a speedy trial, on even stronger evidence than was produced on the last trial.

The favorable decision and temporary release of Tweed will not, therefore, enable him to escape imprisonment, but simply render necessary a new trial, which will be certain to result in conviction and further imprisonment. The criminal indictment on which he had issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Tweed charges him with false pretenses in having obtained the signature of A. Oakey Hall to a warrant for the payment of one of Garvey's bills amounting to $126,000. On this warrant, as well as on the order of arrest in the civil suits, Tweed would be taken into custody by the Sheriff. What further action the people's counsel having charge of the civil suits would take in the matter he did not know.

While Tweed will be thus arraigned on one of the old indictments against him, it is probable that an entirely new indictment, for felony, will be found against the ex-chief of Tammany. It is stated on good authority that the recent revelations of Ingersoll, Keyser, Garvey, and others, before the Grand Jury, have furnished ample proof for indicting Tweed and others for felony—not misdemeanor. Should such an indictment be found, Tweed will immediately be arraigned on the new bill instead of some of the old indictments, and speedily placed on trial. Conviction—which the prosecuting officials claim to be certain—in this case would send Tweed to State Prison for a term of years, and consign him to a more severe and degrading prison than that from which he had been released.

The untried indictments against Tweed, in the hands of the District Attorney, are as follows:

General Sessions Grand Jury.—Dec. 15, 1871.—William M. Tweed, felony.

Dec. 18.—Elbert A. Woodward and William M. Tweed forgery, third degree; ditto grand larceny ditto.

Jan. 20, 1872.—E. A. Woodward and William M. Tweed, forgery, third degree; ditto William M. Tweed, felony; William M. Tweed and E. A. Woodward, grand larceny ditto.

Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.—Oct. 17, 1872, William M. Tweed, felony.

Feb. 20, 1873.—Elbert A. Woodward and William M. Tweed, forgery, third degree; ditto, James H. Ingersoll and William M. Tweed, forgery, third degree; ditto, William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly, seven indictments for misdemeanor; William M. Tweed, two indictments for felony.

Counsel for Tweed contend that a number of these indictments are worthless, having been embodied in the long bill known as the "omnibus" indictment, on which the "Boss" was tried and convicted.

TWEED'S REARREST CERTAIN.

HE IS TO BE SERVED WITH A BENCH WARRANT ON HIS RELEASE—THE CRIMINAL CHARGES TO BE PUSHED.

The bench warrant for the arrest of Tweed was issued by District Attorney Phelps. It was under the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in November, 1873. This indictment charged that Tweed "fraudulently and feloniously obtained the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant in favor of Garvey for $126,000." The District Attorney said last night that he expected to prove that the bill was almost wholly fraudulent; that Garvey received only twenty per cent. of the amount paid. The offense is made a felony by the statute, although not a felony under the common law. He said that he had not considered the precedence of criminal over civil suits. It was only with criminal suits he had to do. His instructions to the Sheriff were to produce the prisoner before the Court of Oyer and Terminer as speedily as possible. The case of the State on this indictment was ready and he would press for an early trial. Sheriff Conner positively directed Deputy Sheriff McGonigle to serve the bench warrant first, as he had been instructed that criminal suits must take precedence of civil suits.

The bench warrant for the arrest of Tweed on a criminal charge was given to Sheriff Conner late in the afternoon, and was immediately handed to Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy for service. That official at once dispatched a messenger to Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, awaiting at Blackwell's Island to rearrest Tweed on the new civil suit for $6,000,000, begun by the people under the Public Remedy acts.

The Sheriff's officers were instructed that the bench warrant would take precedence of the order of arrest on the civil suit in the hands of Deputy Sheriff McGonigle. This officer will, therefore, arrest Tweed on this warrant immediately on his release. The prisoner will then, if not admitted to bail for a large amount, be locked up in the Tombs instead of Ludlow Street Jail—as he would be if arrested on the civil suit—to await a trial on a criminal action, which will transfer him to the State Prison, should the verdict of the jury be unfavorable.

Ever since a report obtained currency that the Court of Appeals was about to decide the Tweed case, and that it was believed that the decision would be in favor of Mr. Tweed, Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy has been on the alert to rearrest Tweed in case of his discharge from the Penitentiary on the renewed order of arrest in the new civil suit instituted against Tweed to recover the money which he stole from the City. In anticipation of the discharge, Special Deputy Sheriff McGonigle has been sent to the Penitentiary several times with directions to serve the order of arrest upon Tweed the moment he should be released, and bring him down to the Sheriff's office forthwith, where he would be at liberty to give the $3,000,000 bail required by the order of arrest, if he could, or take the alternative of going to Ludlow Street Jail, where he could have well-furnished, comfortable quarters, and be easily accessible to his old friends. Early yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff McGonigle again went to the Penitentiary, with the intention of remaining there until an order should come for Tweed's release, the Deputy having heard of the decision of the Court of Appeals having been given in favor of Tweed.

The Sheriff's office was fairly besieged yesterday morning with reporters, politicians, and others anxious to hear the latest news about Tweed's prospective release, but no information could be given them beyond the facts stated above, and the politicians resolved themselves into little groups and ardently discussed the situation, the prevailing sentiment seeming to be sympathy with Tweed, gratification at his expected release from the Penitentiary, and sorrow at the probability of his continued imprisonment in another prison. Such expressions as "He was the best of the lot," "He stood his imprisonment like a man," "He never peached," "He was good to the boys," "Didn't he always stand by his friends?" &c., were frequently uttered.

A report obtained circulation that the Court of Appeals had delayed handing down the decision in order to give time to prepare new criminal proceedings against Tweed, so that he might be arrested under them and consigned to the Tombs, in the event of not being able to get bail, instead of being taken into custody under the order of arrest in the civil suit against him. In relation to this report, District Attorney Phelps was questioned, with the following result:

Reporter—Is the report true that the Court of Appeals delayed its decision in Tweed's case in order to give time for the institution of new criminal proceedings against him?

District Attorney—I do not believe that there is a word of truth in it. No new criminal proceedings have been instituted, and it is unnecessary to institute any, for there are sufficient criminal charges pending against him now to warrant his rearrest if it were deemed desirable.

Reporter—Do you think that the order for Tweed's release will be sent from Albany to-day?

District Attorney—The order of release, or remittitur, as it is technically called, will probably not be made out and sent before to-morrow, and will be directed to the Warden of the Penitentiary, whose duty it will then be to release Mr. Tweed without any further form.

Early yesterday afternoon Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy received the following telegram from Deputy McGonigle:

"Can't tell when Tweed will be discharged. Will have to stay here all night to await discharge papers from Albany."

Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy said yesterday afternoon that a bench warrant had been issued from the Court of General Sessions for the arrest of Tweed, the warrant merely reciting a charge that Tweed had, by false pretenses, fraudulently obtained the signature of A. Oakey Hall to a fraudulent claim.

TWEED'S RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

HE HEARS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DECISION WITH COOLNESS—HE PASSES THE DAY IN PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES—THE COURSE OF HIS DISCHARGE.

The first person to announce the decision to Mr. Tweed was Mr. Foster S. Dewey, formerly his private secretary, and now one of his counsel. Mr. Dewey, who started from Albany at 1:30 on Monday night, arrived at the Penitentiary at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, accompanied by Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Warden Fox, and Dr. Kitchen, Chief of Staff, immediately repaired to Tweed's quarters in the hospital. The prisoner received the announcement with the utmost coolness, merely replying, "Well, I expected it, but not so soon," to the exultant exclamation of Mr. Dewey, "We have got it!" He, however, expressed unbounded gratification at the fact that the decision was unanimous, remarking, "That is the best part of it."

Deputy Sheriff McGonigle went to the island at an early hour for the purpose of arresting and conveying Tweed to Ludlow Street Jail on a civil process to recover $6,000,000. The official order of discharge not having reached Warden Fox during the day, the Deputy Sheriff was obliged to remain over night, but expects to accomplish the object of his errand this forenoon. None of the members of Tweed's family, or his friends, excepting Mr. Dewey, who returned to this City soon after making known the decision, called on him. He spent the day in attending to his duties as a hospital orderly and in effecting the necessary arrangements for his departure. The regular course of his discharge will be as follows: A remittitur made out by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals will be forwarded to Tweed's counsel, who will take it to the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court. He will order the Clerk of the Court to enter a judgment on the records conforming with the decision of the Court of Appeals. The discharge will then be made out by the Clerk and sent to the Warden of the Penitentiary by mail or messenger. As Judge Noah Davis, who sentenced Tweed, is the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, it is likely that he will be obliged to reverse his own decision in the case.

THE SENTENCE OF JUDGE DAVIS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SENTENCE JUST REVERSED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

In view of the fact that the cumulative form of Tweed's sentence vitiated it, a synopsis of the sentence will prove of interest. Tweed was sentenced by Judge Noah Davis in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, to twelve years' imprisonment, and fined $12,500.

In passing sentence Judge Davis said that the verdict could not have been other than it was without a violation of their oaths by the jurors, the proof being simply a mathematical demonstration of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner had perverted his high powers in a manner more infamous, more outrageous than any instance of a like character in the history of civilization. Instead of protecting the public, he had plundered it. One great and powerful leading paper of this City was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, and its efforts had been well seconded by honorable men of all parties. Judge Davis then said: "It is the duty of the court to pronounce upon you a sentence that may be in some degree adequate to your crime."

On the fourth count of the indictment, Tweed was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250. This imprisonment he has more than served out, and the fine has been paid. The other terms of imprisonment going to make up the aggregate twelve years were as follows: On the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth counts, one year and $250 fine; on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts, same penalty; on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth counts, same penalty; on the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth counts, same penalty; on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth counts, same penalty; on the twenty fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth counts, same penalty; on the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second counts, same penalty; on the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth counts, same penalty; on the two hundred and thirteenth, two hundred and fourteenth, two hundred and fifteenth, and two hundred and sixteenth counts, same penalty; on the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth counts, same penalty; on the sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, and seventy-second counts, same penalty. On all the other counts, except the first, second, and third, on which Tweed was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents each, he was fined $250, and in relation to all the fines he was ordered to stand committed until they were paid.

This sentence was pronounced on the theory of Mr. Tremain, who, in moving for judgment, said that there should be judgment on all the 204 counts, identical as to the similar counts, consecutive as to the different offenses. In other words, there were 204 on fifty-one counts, four counts going to each account, and the four counts of each set embracing two distinct offenses.

EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE.

OPINIONS BY WHEELER H. PECKHAM, CHARLES O'CONOR, AND GEN. BARLOW—THE DECISION DOES NOT AFFECT THE CIVIL SUIT.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, touching the release of William M. Tweed by decision of the Court of Appeals, says that in so far as the public look upon the release as a triumph earned by his lawyers the public is right. But he says the lawyers who are for the people in the Tweed cases have long had doubts concerning the legality of the sentences which, now the higher court has decided should not, under the form in which the case was presented, have been for more than one year. The decision and release does not, however, affect the civil case in the least, for, in fact, the civil case was prepared in full view of the possibility of the late action by the Court of Appeals. As it stands Mr. Tweed is simply transferred from the penalty attaching to his guilt under his first trial to imprisonment under another, unless he can obtain $3,000,000 bail. In short, unless he can find the bail required, neither his position nor that of the civil case is seriously changed. The case will be proceeded with precisely as if the decision of the Court of Appeals had not been made, and Mr. Tweed will be held securely until the case shall have been closed.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Charles O'Conor at his office yesterday, and found him in close consultation with Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. Awaiting the departure of Mr. Peckham, the reporter asked Mr. O'Conor for his views with reference to the reported action of the Court of Appeals in granting the release of Tweed. Mr. O'Conor replied that at present he knew nothing more about the matter than what had been furnished by the early editions of the evening papers; that he had not seen the opinion delivered by the court, and was, therefore, not qualified to express any opinion of his own about it at present. On being questioned with reference to the probable effect of the release upon the future fate of Tweed, Mr. O'Conor replied that he had no apprehensions on that score; that he had not been set at liberty, and would not be; that the Sheriff had orders to hold him until he had given bail to the amount of $3,000,000 under indictments already pending against him, and that it would be very easy to duplicate that amount by an order for $5,000,000 more bail; and that Tweed was already under indictments charging him with much more serious offenses than those for which he was previously under sentence. He had been sent to Blackwell's Island on conviction of the charge of misdemeanors only; he was now under indictment on the charge of felony, the penalty for which, in the event of conviction, would be a sentence to the State Prison.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, said that the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the sentence of Tweed would not in any way affect the civil case against him. The preliminary proceedings in the suit of the people against Tweed, &c., were commenced and proceeded in before this opinion was given, and Tweed was held in $3,000,000 bail. When he is released from his present imprisonment by order of the Court of Appeals it will be the duty of the Sheriff of this County to arrest him in the later civil case and lodge him in the County or Ludlow Street Jail, and there hold him until he can obtain bail.

THE TWEED DECISION.

THE LAW MAKES HIM FREE.

OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—THE JUDGMENT AND ORDERS OF SUPREME COURT AND OF OYER AND TERMINER REVERSED—THE COURT UNANIMOUS—SEVERAL DISTINCT OFFENSES CANNOT BE TRIED AT ONCE.

In the Court of Appeals: The People ex rel. William M. Tweed, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph L. Liscomb, defendant in error; David Dudley Field, George F. Comstock, and W. O. Bartlett for relator; B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, for New-York; and W. H. Peckham, for defendant in error; Allen, Justice.—The question of gravest importance which is to be considered in limine is that upon which the jurisdiction of the court to consider the other questions presented depends, and relates to the office and effect of the writ of habeas corpus under our system of jurisprudence and the statutes of the States regulating proceedings under it. Relief from illegal imprisonment by means of this remedial writ is not the creature of any statute. The history of the writ is lost in antiquity. It was in use before Magna Charta, and came to us as a part of our inheritance from the mother country, and exists as a part of the common law of the State. It is intended and well adapted to effect the great object secured in England by Magna Charta, and made a part of our Constitution, that no person shall be deprived of his liberty "without due process of law." (Constitution, article 1, section 6.) Whenever the virtue and applicability of the writ have been attacked or impugned, it has been defended, and its rigor and efficiency reasserted, as the great bulwark of liberty. The statutes which have been passed in England from the time of Charles II., (31 Car. II., c. 2,) and in this State from the time of its organization, have not been intended to detract from its force, but rather to add to its efficiency, and they have been intended to prevent the writ being rendered inoperative by increasing the facilities for procuring it; enlarging the class of officers having jurisdiction in respect of it; imposing penalties for refusal to grant it or to obey it, and providing for a speedy return and a prompt trial and discharge of the person if not held according to the law of the land. (3 Bl. Com., 135; ex parte Watkins, 2 Peters 193.) The earlier statutes of this State did not profess to deal with or regulate the common law jurisdiction over this writ, which existed in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, but had respect only to the jurisdiction conferred by statute upon and exercised by judicial officers out of court. The Revised Statutes regulate the exercise of this jurisdiction as well by courts as magistrates, embracing not only cases in vacation, but in term time. (2 R. S. id., Edmonds Ed. 511, Rev. Notes.) This writ cannot be abrogated, or its efficiency curtailed by legislative action, and cases waiting the relief afforded by it at common law cannot, until the people voluntarily surrender the right to this, the greatest of all writs, by an amendment of the organic law, be placed beyond the reach of remedial action. The privilege of the writ cannot be even temporarily suspended, except for the safety of the State in cases of rebellion or invasion. (Constitution, art. 1, sec. 4.) The remedy against illegal imprisonment afforded by this writ, as it was known and used at common law, is placed beyond the pale of legislative discretion, except that it may be suspended when public safety requires it in either of the two emergencies named in the Constitution. This provision of the Constitution is a transcript of the former Constitution of the State, and it cannot be intended that the framers of the Revised Statutes, by which the practice of the courts in term time was placed under the same regulations as that which had, from the first, been prescribed for the officers upon whom power had been conferred from time to time by statute, designed to interfere with the principles governing the exercise of the jurisdiction, or lessen the value, the efficiency, or the importance of the writ itself, which, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, was beyond the reach of legislation. Bringing the procedure in term time, as well as in vacation, within the same general rules removes all doubt that the intent was that every court and officer having power to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and to pass upon the legality of an imprisonment has, and may exercise in the form prescribed by law, all the power exercised at common law by the Court of King's Bench in England and the Supreme Court of this State, as the corresponding tribunal with us. There is no occasion to be alarmed or to be frightened out of our propriety, lest by reason of the number of magistrates to whom this great power has been committed, the judgments of superior courts will be nullified, and judicial proceedings rendered nugatory, so far as they interfere with personal liberty. The power has existed in many inferior magistrates for more than three-fourths of a century. The laws and judgments of courts have been executed without unseemly interruption by means of this writ of liberty, and although a third of a century since, a distinguished Executive of this State called the attention of the Legislature to the very danger now invoked as a reason for so construing the statute as to contract the jurisdiction of this writ; the Legislature did not participate in the fears expressed, and suffered the statute to remain in that form in which the liberty of the citizen would have the largest protection.

JURISDICTION OF INFERIOR MAGISTRATES.

(3 Hill, 649, Notes.) It is no new feature in the law that inferior magistrates may, when thereunto called, sit in judgment upon the jurisdiction of the highest courts when their process or judgment comes collaterally before them. Trespass will lie for property seized, or for the imprisonment of a person by virtue of the judgment of the highest court of the State, if it has not jurisdiction of the person, or to give the judgment; and a Justice of the Peace must pass upon the jurisdiction if the action chances to be before him for trial. It matters not what the general powers and jurisdiction of a court may be, if it act without authority in the particular case its judgments and orders are mere nullities, not voidable, but simply void, protecting no one acting under them, and constituting no hindrance to the prosecution of any right. (Elliott vs. Piersoll, 1 Peters, 328.) The distinction between courts of limited and of general jurisdiction is this, that when their acts and judgments are relied upon, either as giving a right or furnishing a defense, the latter is presumed, while that of the former must be proved. But the presumption in favor of the jurisdiction of the court of general jurisdiction is one of fact, and not conclusive. It may be rebutted. If it depends upon the existence of certain facts, and the court has passed upon those facts, the determination is conclusive, until its judgment has been reversed or set aside, and this rule is as applicable to the judgments of inferior as of superior courts. (Staples vs. Fairchild, 3 Comstock, 41; Chemung Canal Bank vs. Judson, 4 Selden, 254.) There is nothing startling in the application of these well-recognized principles to proceedings by the writ of habeas corpus in favor of the citizen restrained of his liberty, under color of judicial proceedings absolutely void. Neither should the habeas corpus act, which Judges have "revered as the bulwark of the Constitution, the Magna Charta of personal rights," be shorn of its power and its glory by a subtle and metaphysical interpretation. Rather should it receive a liberal construction in harmony with its grand purpose, and in disregard, if need be, of the technical language used. This act has always been construed in favor of, and not against, the liberty of the subject and the citizen, and the reading must be the same whether the benefit of it is invoked by the purest and best citizen of the State, or the greatest sinner and the one most worthy of condign punishment. The law is no respecter of persons, and suffers no man, be he guilty or innocent, to be deprived of his liberty, except "by due process of law;" and the writ of habeas corpus is as available even to the guilty and he whom the popular voice would condemn, as it has proved against commitments by the King in council. But the act needs no interpretation, and is in full accord with the common law and the adjudications, both in this State and in England, and with the Constitution. Persons committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction; or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree, are expressly excluded from the benefit of the act. (2 R. S., 563, sec. 2.) And if upon the return of the writ it appears that the party is detained in custody by virtue of such judgment or decree, or any execution issued thereon, he must be remanded. (Ib. 567, sec. 40.) Such persons are deprived of their liberty "by due process of law," and are not within the purview of the Constitution or the purposes of the writ. To bar the applicant from a discharge from arrest by virtue of a judgment or decree or an execution thereon, the court in which the judgment or decree is given must have had jurisdiction to render such judgment. The tribunal must be competent to render the judgment under some circumstances.

The prohibition of the forty-second section of the Habeas Corpus act forbidding the inquiry by the court or officer into the legality of any previous judgment, decree, or execution specified in the twenty-second section, does not and cannot, without nullifying in good measure the provisions of that and other sections of the act, take from the court or officer the power, or relieve him from the duty of determining whether the process, judgment, decree, or execution emanated from a court of competent jurisdiction, and whether the court making the judgment or decree or issuing the process had the legal and constitutional power to give such judgment or send forth such process. It simply prohibits the review of the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction. If the record shows that the judgment is not merely erroneous, but such as could not, under circumstances or upon any state of facts, have been pronounced, the case is not within the exception of the statute, and the applicant must be discharged. If the judgment is merely erroneous the court having given a wrong judgment when it had jurisdiction, the party aggrieved can only have relief by writ of error or other process of review. He cannot be relieved summarily by habeas corpus. The inquiry is, necessarily, in every case, whether the process is void and the officer or court having jurisdiction of the writ must pass upon it. If a process, good in form, issued upon a judgment of a court having jurisdiction, either general or limited, must, in all cases be assumed to be valid until the judgment be reversed upon error, the remedy by writ of habeas corpus will be of but little value. The distinction between judgments void and those erroneous and therefore voidable is recognized in all the cases to which we are referred. All the eminent jurists who delivered opinions in the celebrated case of John V. N. Yates, in its various phases and stages, as reported, (4 J. R., 318, 5, Ib. 282, 6; Ib. 337 and 9; Ib. 394,) affirm the doctrine, although they differed widely in their judgments in that particular case; but their differences, as well as the ultimate decision of the matter, turned upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, and do not bear, except very remotely, upon the question now under consideration. Mr. Hill, in his valuable note to the McLeod case, (3 Hill, 647,) has carefully, and with his usual accuracy, epitomized the law relating to the writ of habeas corpus, and pointed out the departures under the statutes of this State from the common law, and the propositions enunciated by him are well sustained by the authorities cited in the note and so far as applicable to the case in hand, may be briefly summed up. As well at common law as under the statutes of this State, if the party is detained on process, the existence and validity of the process are the only facts in issue, and the right to inquire into the validity of the process is coextensive with that which is allowed in the actions for false imprisonment. If the process is valid on its face, it will be deemed prima facie legal, and the prisoner must assume the burden of impeaching its validity by showing a want of jurisdiction. Error, irregularity, or want of form is no objection, nor is any defect which may be amended or remedied by the court from which it issues. If there was no legal power to render the judgment or decree, or issue the process, there was no competent court, and consequently no judgment or process. All is coram non judice and void. (See 3 Hill, note supra, pp. 659, 661, and 665, and cases cited.) When a prisoner convicted in a court of local limited jurisdiction sought to be discharged on habeas corpus on the ground that the offense was committed without the jurisdiction of the court, the application was denied, for the reason that the indictment charged the locus in quo to be within the jurisdiction of the court, and that fact must have been found by the jury if traversed or the jurisdiction was omitted, the court holding that the record could not be impeached on habeas corpus. The general principle that the want of jurisdiction appearing upon the record would be good cause for a discharge was not questioned. (In re Newton, 16 C. B., 97.) Rex vs. Collyer, (Sayre, 44,) was a habeas corpus for the discharge of persons in execution under a judgment which was illegal, because in excess of the power of the court.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions had jurisdiction of the offense and of the persons of the accused, but the judgment upon an indictment for an assault was imprisonment for one month, and that the defendants ask pardon upon their knees of the prosecutor, and cause an account of the sentence to be printed in the *Daily Advertiser*, and not to be discharged out of prison until the judgment had been fully performed. The judgment was held illegal, except the imprisonment, and the defendants were discharged and not put to their writ of error.

In Crepps vs. Durden, (2 Cowp., 640,) in an action of trespass, a conviction by a Justice of the Peace for more than one penalty for exercising the ordinary calling of a party on Sunday for the same day, was held void by reason of the excess of jurisdiction, and the action was sustained, although the convictions were not quashed. The jurisdiction of the Magistrate to convict and punish for one offense was not questioned, but the court adjudged that he had no jurisdiction whatever in respect of the three last convictions, for the reason that there could be but one offense and one punishment for the acts of a single day. In People vs. Cassels, (5 Hill, 164,) the court, by Bronson, J., say that the prisoner had an undoubted right, when brought before the Commissioner on habeas corpus, to show that the committing Magistrate acted without authority, notwithstanding the commitment recites the necessary facts to give jurisdiction; that no court or officer can acquire jurisdiction by the mere assertion of it. Upon principle as well as upon authority, the court or Magistrate having jurisdiction of the writ of habeas corpus must have the right, in order to give effect to the writ, to inquire into the jurisdiction of the court to give the judgment or decree or issue the process by which the person is deprived of his liberty. In so doing he but inquires if he is deprived of his liberty "by due process of law," or the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. When a prisoner is held under a judgment of a court made without authority of law, the proper tribunal will, upon habeas corpus, look into the record so far as to ascertain this fact, and if it be found to be so, will discharge the prisoner. (Ex parte Lange, 18; Wallace, 163.) The court say it is no answer to say that the court had jurisdiction of the person of the prisoner and of the offense under the statute. It by no means follows that these two facts make valid, however erroneous it may be, any judgment the court may render in such case. In Bigelow vs. Forrest, (9 Wallace, 339,) a judgment was held void because in excess of that which by law the court had power to make. In the language of Judge Miller, 18 Wallace, supra, "In a case where the court had full jurisdiction to render one kind of judgment, operating upon the same property, it rendered one which included that which it had a right to render, and something more, and this excess was held simply void." I see no escape from the conclusion that the jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to give the judgment or judgments which appear upon the record returned to the court, and by virtue of which the relator is held, was a proper subject of inquiry, upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus. It was the only fact which the prisoner could allege, for whatever error the court may have committed prior to the judgment, if the court had power to make the judgment, they can only be reviewed by writ of error. In other words, upon the writ of habeas corpus the court could not go behind the judgment, but upon the whole record the question was whether the judgment was warranted by law and within the jurisdiction of the court. This conclusion as to the potency and efficiency of the writ of habeas corpus to test the jurisdiction of every court in the land, assuming by its judgments, decrees, and process, to deprive the citizen of his liberty, and which is entirely consistent with the history, uses, and sacredness of the writ, and its connection with civil liberty and free government, makes it necessary to consider the questions made upon the record of the convictions and judgments returned to us. Our examination will be confined to that record. We shall not assume to go back of it for any purpose, for by it must the jurisdiction as challenged be tried. Bearing in mind the distinction between judgments merely informal or erroneous and those void as without jurisdiction coram non judice, the question is, had the Court of Oyer and Terminer the power to pronounce the several judgments, and inflict the accumulated punishments upon the conviction of the prisoner of the offenses as charged in the single indictment. Whether it was error to join in the same indictments counts for several distinct offenses, or whether the court should have compelled the prosecutor to elect between the several counts, are not questions that can be considered upon this hearing. They do not go to the jurisdiction of the court, and can only come up on error from the judgment. The court had jurisdiction of the person of the accused, and of a criminal offense committed within the County of New-York, and necessarily had jurisdiction to pass upon the form and sufficiency of the indictment and the order and cause of the trial, and decide every question that arose in its progress; and whether the determinations of the court upon any or all of the questions were right or wrong, did not affect the jurisdiction. In other words, the court had jurisdiction to make wrong as well as right decisions in all the stages of the prosecution, and whether those made were right or wrong cannot be raised on habeas corpus. This renders it unnecessary to consider in much detail, or at all, except as they may incidentally aid in the consideration of the question actually presented, those cases in which the question has been as to the propriety of uniting for the purposes of a trial several offenses in one indictment, and the duty of the court to compel the prosecutor to elect, when distinct offenses are so charged. In theory every count in an indictment is for a distinct offense, but in fact, as is very well understood, in most cases several counts are resorted to, and the same offense stated in different forms and with different circumstances to meet the evidence that may be adduced upon the trial. The class of cases in which indictments of that character have come under review can have no possible bearing upon the questions before us. In no event could there be in such cases but a single punishment, and that as for the one offense charged in different ways to avoid objection for variance. But there are cases to which reference will hereafter be made in which distinct offenses have been joined in separate counts in the same indictment, and it has not been held error. How far these cases justify cumulative judgments, aggregating a punishment in excess of that prescribed by law for the specific grade of offenses charged, will be considered in another connection. It is safe to say, however, that these cases do not necessarily warrant the conclusion that a conviction for several offenses thus charged is the equivalent of several separate convictions upon distinct indictments as authorizing several distinct judgments. Reference is made and stress laid upon the statutes of this State (2, R. S. 700, S. 11,) directing that upon the conviction of a person of two or more offenses before sentence shall have been pronounced upon him for either, the imprisonment to which he shall be sentenced upon the second subsequent conviction shall commence at the termination of the first or second term of imprisonment, as the case may be. This statute has respect to separate convictions upon distinct trials, and neither affirms or disaffirms the practice pursued in this case, and does not sustain it by implication or otherwise. The Legislature had in their minds evidently convictions at different times, and cases in which judgment might be pronounced upon one conviction before others were had, that is, convictions upon independent trials upon distinct indictments at the same term of the court, or before sentence should be pronounced upon either. It is to such cases, and such only, that the statute has hitherto been deemed applicable. It cannot be regarded as authority for the procedure in this case, and as changing the law, and if it was intended the courts have been very dilatory in ascertaining its scope and effect. The revisers explain the reason for recommending its adoption, and it is merely to guard against possible omissions in the form of sentence usually at that time pronounced in the class of cases mentioned: (5 R. S., Edmonds Ed., 560.) Precedents for the practice provided for by the statute thus understood have been very familiar in this State, but I am not aware there were or are any for the practice of several judgments, each for the extreme penalty of the law for each of several offenses charged in the same indictment and upon a single conviction. The Tichborne case is claimed to be a direct authority for the conviction and sentence in the case at bar. Tichborne was convicted upon a trial before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and his associates of two distinct acts of perjury upon separate counts in an indictment, and sentenced upon each to transportation for the term of seven years, as for disconnected offenses, and it is said that the time named is the extreme limit of punishment upon a single conviction for the crime charged.

But, if it be shown there was a conviction for two offenses, which in this State would be felonies, on the same trial, which is not permissible with us, the decision cannot be regarded as authoritative evidence of the law with us. It is enough to say that no question appears to have been made to the judgment, and whether it was authorized by some value we do not know. Be that as it may, the judgment has not received the deliberate sanction of any court in banc, and has not ripened into a precedent even in England. It is at most but evidence of what the common law is as now administered in that country, but no evidence as to what it was on the 19th of April, 1775. The practice of uniting several counts in an indictment is a departure from the ancient practice. Lord Denman says, in O'Connell vs. Queen, (11 cl. and Fin., 375,) that in old times the indictment consisted of a single count, and it may be assumed that this is true. In the words of eminent counsel in a brief in another case now before me, this device of inserting many counts to avoid a variance did not change the law governing at the trial. There is no objection to stating the same offense in as many different ways as may be deemed expedient: It cannot mislead the accused, or embarrass him in his defense, or expose him to accumulated punishments. But the rule as now recognized extends further than this, and different misdemeanors may, it is said, and with a show of authority, be joined in the same indictment, and tried at the same time.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

This change in the administration of the criminal law affecting substantially the rights of persons accused of crime, rests mainly for its sanction upon the more modern practice of the courts, and the extent of the change thus made in the law can only be certainly known by a reference to the cases in which the questions have been adjudicated and ascertaining the principles upon which they rest. If there could be but one punishment as for a single misdemeanor irrespective of the number of offenses proved, and of which he should be convicted by the verdict of the jury, although he might be embarrassed in his defense and prejudiced with the jury, the court could possibly see that no great harm could come to the accused by a joinder of offenses. If the rule has this limit, then there is reason for the limitation as found in the books, that to authorize a joinder of different offenses they must be of the same grade and require the same judgment. If judgment may be distributive and cumulative, it is difficult to see why there should be an identity as to their character and extent of punishment. Statutes have been necessary to permit offenses of different degrees and requiring different punishments, although relating to the same subject matter to be joined. (1 Arch. Cr. Pr. and Pl., 94; Kane vs. People, 8 W. R., 203; People vs. Wright, 9 Ib., 193.) The adjudications of our own State come far short of warranting distributive or cumulative punishments upon distinct counts and for different offenses. The first case to which we are referred is Kane vs. The People, supra. The plaintiff in error was indicted for the non-performance of his duties as auditor of a turnpike company. The indictment contained two counts, and there was a general verdict of guilty, and a fine imposed of $200. Upon error the first count was held defective, but the verdict and judgment were applied to the second count, and the judgment affirmed. It is true, the Chancellor says, obiter, that if a distinct punishment had been inflicted for the offense charged in each, the judgment would only have been reversed as to the first count. This at most is but an intimation of the opinion of the Chancellor that separate judgments might have been given upon each count, but it is not evidence that the law authorized it, and there is no intimation that the court could have done more than distribute the full measure of punishment prescribed for a single misdemeanor between the offenses charged in the two counts. The People vs. Rynders, 12 W. R., 425, was an indictment charging the prisoner on different counts with making, forging, and counterfeiting, and uttering and publishing as true a check on a bank, and the conviction was of the forgery. The court merely held there was no misjoinder of counts, and that the prosecutor was not bound to elect upon which count he would ask a conviction. People vs. Hill, 159, has just as little bearing upon the question now before us, simply holding that whether a District Attorney should elect between counts charging different felonies was discretionary with the court, and not the subject of review on writ of error. People vs. Costello, 1 Den., 83, was an indictment against three persons for attempting to procure an abortion upon one Zulura Marache. In two of the counts the attempt was charged to have been made by administering drugs, and in other two by means of an instrument. On the trial evidence was given implicating all in the use of the instrument, and two in the administering of drugs, and the jury found two guilty on all the counts, and the three on the first and second. The court held that when it appeared that Costello was not implicated in one of the offenses the prosecutor should have been put to his election, and a new trial was ordered.

Hodgman vs. The People (4 Den., 235) decides that on the trial of an indictment for selling liquor without license the prosecutor can only give evidence of as many distinct offenses as there are counts in the indictment. The indictment contained five counts, and on a general verdict of guilty a fine—a single punishment—was imposed. But for the error in the admission of evidence the conviction was reversed. The case is not authority for cumulative punishment. People vs. Gates (13 W. R., 311) was an indictment for obtaining the signature of one John Ludlow to an instrument in writing by false pretenses, the same offense being charged in different forms in two distinct counts. The court merely say in answer to the objection that the prosecutor should have been made to elect between the two counts, that that was in the discretion of the Court of General Sessions, and assert generally that a defendant may be tried at the same time for different offenses charged in the same indictment if the offenses are of the same grade and subject to the same punishment. I have thus, and at a greater length than would ordinarily be deemed necessary, referred to the several cases cited from our own reports, and it will be seen that no warrant can be found in any of them, or in any remark, casual or otherwise, by any Judge for cumulative punishment upon a conviction of several offenses charged in a single indictment, the aggregate punishment exceeding that prescribed by law for the grade of offenses charged. The rule, as claimed by implication, calls for a single judgment for all the offenses charged in the indictment and of which the accused is convicted. It requires that the offenses joined shall be of the same grade and be subject to the same punishment; that is, not only punishment the same in kind but the same in degree.

JUDGMENT FOR SEVERAL OFFENCES.

This can only be important to the end that a single judgment, equally applicable to each of the offenses may cover all, and a sentence the maximum of which may be lawfully imposed for each. If several judgments may be given upon a single indictment upon a conviction for several disconnected offenses, and the punishments may be successive and cumulative, there is no good reason why the offenses joined should be of the same grade or subject to the same punishment, for the court might so impose the sentences for the respective offenses that each could be fully carried out without interfering with the others. A prisoner convicted of several misdemeanors, for which different penalties were prescribed, might be flogged for one, fined for a second, and imprisoned for a third, if the doctrine contended for by the prosecution can be maintained. The qualification of the rule that the joined offenses must be equal in the law, subject to the same punishment, has no foundation in principle, and must fail. If, as has been done in some cases, the maximum punishment which the law permits for the grade and character of offense charged is distributed among the several offenses of which the prisoner is convicted, according to the demerits of each, the aggregate punishment not being in excess of that allowed by law for a single offense of the same kind and degree, there would probably be nothing illegal, conceding that the person accused of crime may be tried upon one indictment for several and distinct offenses committed at different times. Eminent counsel claim with great plausibility and show of reason that the rule permitting the trial of a person for several offenses at the same time is not authoritatively established, and that it ought not to be. I cannot do better than to quote liberally from the brief of Mr. O'Conor, before referred to, and adopt his language, for the reason that he very clearly and tersely expresses the position and the arguments in support of it, and which I deem worthy of consideration. That eminent jurist, after referring to the analogy between civil actions for penalties and criminal prosecutions, says: "And accordingly, except under some statute expressly authorizing such a course, it has not been the practice to allow two distinct offenses to be tried at the same time, either by indictment or penal action. Besides, the confusion and embarrassment in which a trial at one time for many offenses would involve the accused, such a practice if tolerated would break down and entirely obliterate many principles of law that were not only well established, but essential to the safety of the citizen. Nothing is better settled than that the evil reputation of the accused shall not be offered to strengthen the proofs against him. That other misdeeds shall not be alleged, proved, or attempted to be proven, is equally well known to the law. If the public prosecutor, or a common informer in a penal action, could put an unpopular person on trial for every delinquency imputed to him by common fame, such an one (however innocent) might often sink under the weight of unmerited opprobrium. The usage of employing numerous counts to guard against a possible variance between the allegation and the proof is the sole cause of any misapprehension concerning this matter, which may appear in some few judicial opinions. Because there may be many counts in an indictment or declaration, and each on its face must be for a different offense, it has been hastily assumed that distinct and different transactions, occurring at different times and places, and constituting so many different offenses, may be given in evidence on the trial of an indictment on a penal action.

THE LAW TENDER OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The few cases that are to be found giving an apparent sanction to this motion are not sufficient to establish it." The learned counsel, with his usual acumen and discrimination, reviews the cases in a note to the brief, and shows that his position is not without foundation, and I incline to concur with him in opinion. His arguments appear to me unanswerable. The practice of putting a man on trial for distinct offenses at the same time, is fraught with danger to the accused, and can never be done except at great risk of doing injustice. The law is tender of the rights of those accused of crime to the extent of securing to them by every means a fair and impartial trial by a jury of the country, and protecting them against a conviction under the forms of law, but without an observance of and adherence to all the forms and rules of law calculated to protect the innocent; but if the practice should be regarded so firmly established that it cannot be reformed except by the Legislature, the result of distinct judgments and cumulative punishments does not follow legally, logically, or necessarily. Reference will be made to the reported decisions in England in which it is claimed the foundation was laid, not only for the joinder of several distinct misdemeanors in one indictment, but for cumulative sentences or punishments; but it is quite evident that there would probably be no precedents of cumulative punishments, each to the full measure allowed by law as they were imposed in the case before us. The reason is obvious. In England the punishment for misdemeanors is, as a general rule, discretionary with the court, (1 Russell on Crimes, 4th London ed., p. 92, 1 chap. Cr. Law 710; 56 Geo., 3 chap. 128, 1 Vict., ch. 23,) as the court could in all cases, upon a conviction of one or more misdemeanors, pass such judgment, and impose such punishment as it should deem proper and apportioned to the crime or crimes charged. Cumulative sentences, each fully exhausting the statutory power of the court in respect to a single offense, could not be imposed, as there is no such limit, and cases in England within this rule and form of punishment would give no color or support to the present judgment. The doctrine is said to have had its origin in an expression of Lord Mansfield in "Rex vs. Benfield, 2 Burrows, 980." In speaking of the decision in Rex vs. Clendon, 2 Strange, 870, in which it had been held that an assault on two people could not be joined in the same indictment, Lord Mansfield thought this not to be the law, and said: "Cannot the King call a man to account for a breach of the peace because he broke two heads instead of one?" This remark suggested a rule, whether sound or not, which has no possible application to the case at bar and could not in any sense justify the joinder of distinct offenses committed at different times in the same indictment. If, by a single act, a like criminal offense be committed against two or more persons, there may be good reason why they should be joined, otherwise the guilty party may be twice punished for what is in substance but one offense. Rex vs. Wilkes, 4 Burrows, 2,527; S. C. 19 How., St. Trials, 1,132, is not an authority for joining distinct offenses in one indictment. It is an authority for a sentence of imprisonment upon a second conviction, to commence at the termination of an imprisonment upon a prior conviction, to which the practice of this State conformed, and is now, as we have seen, sanctioned by statute. The report of the case shows that there were two informations for libel, one exhibited in Michaelmas Term, 1764, for a seditious and scandalous publication in the *North Briton*, and the other exhibited soon thereafter for an obscene and impious essay on woman. The defendant was convicted of both libels, and was outlawed on each, and was separately sentenced for each. (See 4 Burr., 2,527, 2,578.) Gregory vs. Reg., (15 Q. B., 974,) was error from a conviction upon an information for libel containing four counts, and the judgment of the court sentencing the prisoner to be imprisoned two months on each of the counts, the imprisonment upon each after the first to be computed from the expiration of the imprisonment on the next preceding count. The third was held defective, and the court adjudged that the imprisonment on the fourth count was not thereby invalidated as commencing in future, but that it was to be computed from the expiration of the imprisonment on the second count. No other question was raised or decided. Whether the distributive judgment was legal was not considered, and the aggregate punishment was not in excess of that which might have been inflicted for a single offense. Wilkes was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve calendar months upon each conviction for a like offense. In Young vs. The King (3 Tenn. R., 98) the same offense was stated differently in three counts, and but one transaction was under investigation upon the trial. Upon a general verdict of guilty a single sentence was passed upon the prisoner. To the objection made on error that offenses were joined in the indictment, Lord Kenyon said the objection would be well founded if the legal judgment on each count was different. It would be like a misjoinder in civil actions, but in this case the judgment on all the counts is precisely the same. A misdemeanor is charged in each. Most probably the charges were meant to cover the same facts, but if it were so I think they may be joined in the same indictment. With him the other Judges agreed, but Justice Butler states the practice in a way would prohibit a trial for distinct offenses at the same time. He says on the face of the indictment every count imports to be for a different offense, and is charged as at different times, and it does not appear on the record whether the offenses are or are not distinct; but if it appears before the defendant has pleaded or the jury are charged that he is to be tried for separate offenses, it has been the practice of the Judges to quash the indictment lest it would confound the prisoner in his defense or prejudice him in his challenge of the jury, for he might object to a juryman's trying one of the offenses though he might have no reason to do so in the other. But these are only matters of discretion. The case gives no countenance to the doctrine of cumulative punishments, but by implication is adverse to it. King vs. Roberts, Carthew 226, merely held the information fatally defective as too general, and not distinctly stating a single offense. No other question was before the court, and nothing else was decided except that the judgment should be arrested because no offense was well and sufficiently stated in the information. I am unable to discover the applicability of Rex vs. Kingston, and East 41, or anything in the arguments of the Judges applicable to this case. Nothing was said in disposing of the demurrer there that has the remotest bearing upon the question before us. Rex vs. Galway, 1, Moody, C. C. 234, does not advance the argument of the prosecutor. The prisoners were charged in the first count of the indictment with burglary and larceny, and in the second count with feloniously receiving the same goods, knowing them to have been stolen. They were found guilty in the second count only. The legality of the conviction was submitted by the Recorder to the Judges, and they were unanimously of opinion that the charges might legally be found, and the conviction was affirmed, but they were equally divided whether the prosecutor should have been put to his election, and thereupon they all agreed that directions should be given to the respective clerks of assize not to put both charges in the same indictment. King vs. Johnson, 3 M. and sec. 3,539, is authority for joining in an indictment a count for embezzlement of bank notes under a statute of the realm, with a count for larceny of the same notes; and this, I infer, was by reason of the peculiar phraseology of the statute against embezzlement, which declared that the offender should be deemed to have feloniously stolen them, constituting the offense a felony the same as larceny. Rex vs. Jones (2 Camp, 231,) is a *nisi prius* decision. The prisoner was indicted for frauds committed by him as a Commissary General, and the question was whether the prosecutor could give evidence of part of the sums which the defendant had illegally obtained under one count, and of the residue under another, and it was held that he could. Lord Ellenborough says: "I see not the slightest objection to evidence of various acts of frauds committed by the defendant in his office of Commissary General, though charged under different counts as distinct and substantive misdemeanors." It is quite evident that convictions and separate punishments for distinct offenses were not in the mind of the counsel or the Judge. It is authority for the admission of distinct acts charged in different counts to prove a single crime, to wit, fraud and peculation in office. We are referred to the responses of the Judges of England to certain questions propounded them by the House of Lords in the case of O'Connell, reported 11 Ch. and Fin, 155 to 426. The verdict in that case was general upon all the counts of the indictment, and a like general judgment passed against the accused upon the verdict without discrimination, and as one judgment. Some of the counts were bad, and the judgment was reversed for that reason. The contention was whether verdict and judgment could be applied to the good counts, and thus sustained. The learned Judges discussed seriatim and at great length the practice in trials of indictment for felonies and misdemeanors, the rule as to joinder of counts for distinct offenses on the two classes of indictments. But still nothing was definitely determined in the judgment of the court, or can be gathered from the concurrent opinions of the Judges that will aid us in passing upon the question presented by this record. It would be difficult to deduce from the opinions collectively, or that of any single Judge, that when the punishment for a specific offense is limited by statute, and not by the discretion of the court, and a conviction is had under an indictment consisting of several counts of several offenses, distinct and distributive sentences could be imposed for the different convictions under the respective counts, which would aggregate a punishment in excess of that prescribed and limited by statute for a single offense; that is, that the several punishments combined could be in excess of that which could, pursuant to statute, be imposed upon a conviction under any one of the counts. The real question considered, in respect to which these opinions must be read and interpreted, was whether the verdict and judgment could be applied to the good counts and thus sustained. There was clearly no excessive punishment over that which might have been inflicted upon a single conviction under any one of the counts. It may be conceded that expressions are used by some of the Judges authorizing an inference that the punishment in the aggregate upon several counts might be in excess of that which would, in the discretion of the court, not which could by law, be inflicted upon a single count or for a single offense. But it is not so said in terms, and certainly is not and could not have been so decided and the Judges were not called upon to, and did not, answer any interrogatory which would resolve that question. If the rule prevails, as is claimed in support of the judgment, it may and must have effect in all courts of criminal jurisdiction, whether general or limited, and a Court of Special Sessions held by a single Justice of the Peace may try an individual for any number of misdemeanors of the same grade of which the court has cognizance at the same time and upon a single complaint, and upon a conviction impose successive and cumulative sentences of imprisonment and fine to the full extent of the law for each offense. For the rule, if it exists, does not grow out of the character of the court, but is a part of the law of the land of general application. It would follow that upon the result of a single trial a Justice of the Peace, sitting as a Court of Special Sessions, may mulct the convicted party in separate penalties of $25 each to the extent of his property, and imprison him from six months to six months *ad libitum*.

Regina vs. Cutbush, (10 Cox, Cr. Cas., 489,) is adverse to this logical sequence of the rule claimed in support of the convictions in the case before us. One Paine was convicted under the Vagrant act, (5 Geo., 4 C., 83,) upon four separate informations, and sentenced upon three of the convictions to be imprisoned at hard labor for three calendar months, and upon the fourth conviction to a like imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the first three calendar months' imprisonment. Upon an application of a writ of habeas corpus on a rule to show cause, the cumulative sentences were sustained upon what Lord Cockburn, Chief Justice, terms "by some degree of technical straining" of the words of a statute, 11 and 12 Vict. C., 43. But for the statute the prisoner would have been discharged for the invalidity of the convictions and sentences. This is very good evidence that the common law, as administered in England, does not authorize several convictions and cumulative sentences, as in the present case, and that the party illegally imprisoned under sentences unauthorized by law, can have relief by habeas corpus. Congress has thought it necessary to provide by statute for the joinder of several charges against the same person for same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offenses, in one indictment in several counts, but no provision is made for several judgments on one record. (10 U. S. Stat. at Large, 162; U. S. Revised Stat. s. 1,024.)

JUDGE NELSON'S OPINION.

We have an authoritative exposition of the statute from Judge Nelson, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a Judge of long and varied experience in the courts of this State and the United States, upon the conviction of one Albro in the Circuit Court of the United States for several distinct offenses united in a single indictment under the act of Congress referred to. The court was moved, in behalf of the Government for separate sentences and distinct punishments for the several offenses of which the prisoner had been convicted. The court, holding the application under advisement until the succeeding term, denied the application and gave a single judgment as for one offense. It was held—Judge Nelson announcing the result of the deliberation of himself and his associate, Judge Hall—that the act did not change the common law as it existed in the State of New-York and was administered by the United States Courts sitting in the State, and that the Government was not entitled to a judgment upon conviction of a prisoner of several offenses under one indictment containing distinct counts, except as for a single offense. This is very satisfactory evidence not only of the true rule of the common law, but that the practice of imposing cumulative sentences in such a case was unknown, and during the fifty years of the judicial life of that eminent Judge he had never known or heard of the exercise of such a power. The case goes far to answer the argument in favor of cumulative sentences derived from the alleged practice of trying several distinct offenses at the same time, as it shows that although such practice be expressly authorized by statute, the power to inflict cumulative sentences does not result, and is not allowable. It is proper to state that we are indebted to the District Attorney of the United States, prosecuting for the Government, for a report of this case. In Massachusetts there is a similar statute, with the additional provision that successive convictions may be had, and limiting the aggregate term of imprisonment under any one indictment. (Stat. of 1861, Ch. 181). In England various statutes have been enacted, from time to time, which would not have been necessary had the rule of the common law been as claimed by the learned counsel for the prosecution. Without referring to others, it suffices to notice 14 and 15 Vict. ch. 100, s. 16, which makes it lawful to insert several counts in the same indictment, against the same person, for any number of distinct acts of stealing, not exceeding three, that may have been committed by him against the same person within the space of six months, and to proceed thereon for any or all of them. (See, also, Archibald's Cr. Pl., and Pr., 16th ed., p. 66-7-8. Geo. 4, p. 29, s. 48.) One reason assigned by the courts in England for permitting the joinder of distinct misdemeanors, while it is disallowed in felony, is that upon a trial for felony the accused has the right of peremptory challenges, which is not given on trials for misdemeanors. To allow a joinder of different felonies in the same indictment would deprive the prisoner of some of the challenges allowed by law, which consequence would not result by a like joinder of misdemeanors. With us the same reason does not exist, for distinguishing between felonies and misdemeanors, as peremptory challenges are allowed on trials for both classes of offenses, every person put on trial for any offense not capital, or not punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years or longer, is entitled to five peremptory challenges. (Laws of 1847, ch. 134.) This statute gives one put on trial for a misdemeanor in a Court of Oyer and Terminer the right to challenge peremptorily five of the persons drawn as jurors for such trial. By uniting 220 distinct misdemeanors in the indictment, the accused upon being arraigned and put on trial is either entitled to 1,100 peremptory challenges or is deprived of the right in respect to 219 of the offenses for which he is put on trial. If the distinct offenses charged are but fifty-five or any less number, the proportion of challenges allowed or of which the accused is deprived is only changed. The principle is the same. The joinder of felonies is disallowed in England, because the prisoner's right of challenge would be reduced, and the same result follows a joinder of misdemeanors here, and the prisoner is deprived of a right given him by law.

The reason for the distinction between felony and misdemeanor in this respect in England would forbid the joinder of distinct misdemeanors in the same indictment in this State and under our statutes. It may be added that prior to 1847 the right of peremptory challenge on trials for misdemeanors was not allowed in this State, and hence the *dicta* apparently contradicting the practice found in our reports prior to that time may well have followed the English cases. The necessity of this legislation shows that the true rule of the common law does not countenance the practice and the judgment in the case before use. I have examined with some care the cases in the courts in this State and of England, to which we have been referred or which have come under my observation, and I find no authority for holding that the common law, as it existed in England in April, 1775, or as it exists and is administered in this State at this time, permits cumulative sentences to be imposed upon conviction for several distinct misdemeanors charged in different counts in a single indictment, in the aggregate exceeding the punishment prescribed by law as the extreme limit of punishment for a single misdemeanor. I do not regret this. A proper administration of the criminal law, as well in the public interest as for the protection of those accused of crimes, requires a different rule. The power of the court was exhausted by one sentence to imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of $250, or if several judgments can be pronounced by a sentence, the same in the aggregate, distributing such punishment and apportioning it to the convictions upon the several counts according to the demerits of the offenses charged in each, each and every of the judgments and sentences in excess of that limit was coram non judice. A judgment in the form and the extent allowed by law once pronounced the power of the court became functus officio in respect to that prosecution and the indictment, except to see that the judgment was executed. There was no longer any record or verdict upon which the court could act. The jurisdiction over the person of the condemned was exhausted, and as if no prosecution had ever been instituted against him. The purposes of the prosecution of the indictment had been accomplished. If the punishment for the offense is fixed by statute on judgment in excess of the statutory limit, it is void for the excess, as we have seen by adjudged cases supra. A party held only by virtue of judgments thus pronounced, and therefore void for want of jurisdiction, or by reason of the excess of jurisdiction, is not put to his writ of error, but may be released by habeas corpus. It will not answer to say that a court having power to give a particular judgment can give any judgment, and that a judgment not authorized by law and contrary to law is merely voidable, and not void, and must be corrected by error. This would be trifling with the law, the liberty of the citizen, and the protection thrown about his person by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, and creating a despotism. It would be to defeat justice, nullify the writ of habeas corpus by the merest technicality and the artificial process of reasoning. There may be, and probably is, a distinction between cases where the punishment is discretionary. As in England, in most cases of misdemeanor and those in which there is a limit fixed by statute, so in this State, no court can give a judgment valid for any purpose not authorized by law. A prisoner condemned for grand larceny, for which the statutory punishment is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, and who is sentenced for ten years, is not, after the expiration of the first five years, held by due process of law, or the "judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction." No court is or can be competent to pronounce a sentence and give judgment in open and palpable violation of a positive statute, and a judgment thus given is simply void. With us, all punishments are prescribed by statute, as well as to character, as to extent, and a sentence not conformable to law, or not warranted by statute, or which is in excess of the legal punishment, is ultra vireas, and, like every other act, whether judicial or ministerial, done without legal authority, is void. A sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison for a misdemeanor would be void, as would a sentence to imprisonment when only a fine was the statutory penalty. A fine of $1,000 for a misdemeanor, as unauthorized by law, would not protect an officer in the execution of the process for its collection of the property of the condemned, or by detaining a person until the fine should be paid. If a court having jurisdiction of the person of the accused and of the offense of which he is charged, may impose any sentence other than the legal statutory judgment, and deny the aggrieved party all relief, except upon writ of error, it is but a judicial suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. That writ is alike a protection against encroachments upon the liberty of the citizen by the unauthorized acts of courts and Judges as against any more arbitrary arrests. The indictment in this case is an anomaly, and is probably without precedent, but it may have been justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. But, if a statute was necessary in England to the joinder of three or four offenses in one indictment in several counts, and to proceed thereon in respect to any or all of them, it can hardly be claimed that the common law allows 200 separate offenses to be charged, and a trial and conviction and separate punishments for fifty distinct offenses. No precedent has been found for the practice. The justification is to be found probably in the fact that great wrongs had been perpetrated, and the punishment, as for a single misdemeanor, was deemed entirely inadequate to the offense, and the public mind was greatly excited, and called for what would be thought an approximate vindication of the law and a somewhat appropriate punishment for the offender. I would not be thought to differ with the trial court in respect to the character of the offense, or of the inadequacy of the statutory punishment upon a single conviction. The remedy was by several indictments, if the offenses were distinct; but the courts can only administer the laws as they find them, and it is far better that the most guilty should escape than that the law should be judicially disregarded or violated. A greater public wrong would be committed, one more lasting in its injurious effects and dangerous to civil liberty and the sacredness of the law, by punishing a man against and without law, but under color of law and a judicial proceeding, than can result from the escape of the greatest offender or the commission of the highest individual crimes against law. Neither the cause of justice nor of true reform can be advanced by illegal and void acts or doubtful experiments by courts of justice in any form or any extent. From some expressions of Judges and the remarks of text writers, there was some color for the idea that several distinct offenses could be tried at the same time, but there was no real or true warrant in this State for several and distinct judgments upon a single indictment in the law, and for that reason the prisoner should have been discharged upon the expiration of the imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of $250. The judgment and orders of the Supreme Court and of the Oyer and Terminer must be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

JUDGE RAPALLO'S OPINION.

The People ex. rel. William M. Tweed, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph L. Liscomb, defendant in error.—Rapallo, J. The question submitted to us in this case is of more than ordinary importance. Its decision will result not merely in determining the extent of the punishment of the particular prisoner now before us, but either in establishing in this State a rule of procedure in criminal cases which will most materially affect every individual who may be hereafter charged with offenses of a grade inferior to felony, or in rejecting the rule claimed by the prosecution as not founded on sound legal principles or consistent with our system of criminal jurisprudence. For this occasion we have permitted an unusually extended discussion of the question at our bar, during which we have heard the views of eminent counsel on both sides, and it may be assumed from the great research displayed in their briefs that we have been furnished with all the authorities in this State, in England, and in several States of the Union which, in their judgment at least, could throw light upon the subject. We have also retained the case under advisement more than the usual time, during which we have given a careful consideration to the authorities cited. It is not my purpose now to review those authorities. Such of them as were most relied upon on the argument have been referred to and analyzed. In the opinion of my brother, Allen, J., I propose simply to state the leading reasons which, after full reflection upon the subject, I deem controlling, and which determine me to concur in his conclusions. In the decision of so grave a question the consideration whether the punishment inflicted in a particular case is more or less than was justly merited has no legitimate place. It is the province of courts to declare the law as they find it to be and adjudge cases accordingly; not to change or strain the law to make it fit any particular case. The main question now presented for decision is whether several separate and distinct offenses, each amounting to a misdemeanor, upon which an indictment could be framed, may be charged in one indictment in separate counts and the prisoner put on his trial for all the alleged offenses at the same time before the same jury, and in case the jury render a general verdict of guilty on all the counts, or a verdict of guilty of various specified counts, whether the court has power to pronounce a separate sentence on each count upon which the prisoner is found guilty, and thus aggregate sentences on a single indictment and trial to an extent far in excess of the maximum punishment prescribed by statute for the grade of offense for which the prisoner has been indicted and tried. The bare question suggests to every mind accustomed to reflect upon such subjects the enormous injustice and oppression which might result from the adoption of the rule which an affirmative answer to this question would establish, and discloses how effectually such a rule of procedure would obliterate many of the most valuable safeguards which the law has thrown around the trial of persons accused of crime. Laws are framed not merely to secure punishment of those who are justly accused, but to afford a fair trial to all and guard against convictions being obtained through improper means or influences. The law, therefore, furnishes, as far as possible, to every defendant the means of knowing precisely of what he is accused, of securing an impartial jury and all reasonable opportunity for presenting his defense, and it prohibits the introduction against him of any evidence not bearing upon the question of his guilt of the particular crime charged, and carefully excludes evidence which merely tends to create prejudice against him by showing that he is a person of bad character or guilty of crimes other than that for which he is upon trial. The generally accepted and recognized principle is that a man shall be tried for only one crime at a time, and convicted only upon evidence of the commission of that crime, and not upon proof of other crimes, which show him to be a fit subject for punishment. If it were proposed at a Court of Sessions or Oyer and Terminer at which a prisoner was arraigned for trial upon fifty separate indictments for as many offenses to try all the indictments at the same time and before the same jury, the common sense of every layman, as well as every lawyer, would revolt at the proposition. And yet it is claimed that the same result can be accomplished in cases of misdemeanors by uniting all the charges in the same indictment. The evils are the same in both cases. Evidence of each misdemeanor would naturally prejudice the jury against the prisoner in determining upon the guilt or innocence as to each of the others. Evidence which would be legally inadmissible as to some of them would be necessarily admitted, if competent as to some others. The prisoner might himself be obliged to introduce evidence to exculpate himself from some of the charges which would have a bearing prejudicial to him (though, perhaps, illegitimately so) on the trial of the others. The result at which the law aims of making each criminal charge depend upon its own merits would be frustrated if the rule claimed by the prosecution is sound. It is equally applicable, as stated in the opinion of my brother, Allen, J., to trials before inferior courts or Magistrates upon complaints for petty offenses for which they have jurisdiction to impose only a short term of imprisonment. If a vast number of such offenses can be united in one indictment and separately punished they can with equal propriety be united in one complaint and tried together, and the result would follow that a Magistrate or Court of Special Sessions to whom the Legislature had assigned the power of trying only such offenses as are punishable by fine or imprisonment not exceeding one year, could, upon a single trial, sentence a prisoner for a term exceeding the possible duration of his life. It is clear that the rule claimed is subject to very serious objections and has little if anything to recommend it, and could only be made useful by being carefully guarded by statutory restrictions. If the public prosecutor finds that several distinct misdemeanors have been committed, and desires the infliction of separate punishments for each, he can, under existing law, obtain separate indictments and try each upon its own merits. The prisoner will then be enabled to avail himself of his right of challenging jurors on the trial of each indictment, and the evidence of the prosecution and of the defense will be confined to the matter charged in that indictment and the punishment proportioned within legal limits to the gravity of the offense proved. It has long been the practice in all kinds of criminal cases to insert in the indictment several counts describing the offense in various modes so as to meet the evidence on the trial, thus preventing the appearance of charging the various offenses, but, in fact, relating to only one. But, if under an indictment containing several counts, the proofs should disclose offenses in fact distinct, which might have been subject of separate indictments, the court can compel the public prosecutor, either during the course of the trial or at its close, to elect upon which count he claims a conviction; but the rule claimed, that the prisoner can be tried at the same time on, as in this case, over fifty different charges, and in case of conviction punished separately on each, should not, in my judgment, be adopted unless it can be shown to have been established by authority to which the court, on the principle of stare decisis, ought to yield its own convictions of right. In searching for authority for such a course of procedure, we naturally turn, in the first instance, to the statutes of our own State. After diligent search we find there nothing adapted to the enforcement of such a practice or recognizing its existence. On the contrary, all the provisions in relation to indictments, trials, and punishment for crimes and misdemeanors seem to contemplate but a single conviction and sentence on every indictment.

HISTORY OF SUCH CASES IN THIS STATE.

We next turn to the reports of the adjudicated cases in our own courts, from the organization of the judiciary of this State to the present time. Notwithstanding the industrious researches of counsel, and our own, we are not referred to, nor do we find, a single reported case in which cumulative sentences have been imposed on a conviction of several offenses under one indictment, nor in which the power to inflict such sentences has been adjudged. The dicta on this subject, found in some of the reported opinions, are explained in the opinion of my associate, Allen, J. We then appeal to the experience of the members of our own court, several of whom have presided for a great number of years over courts of criminal jurisdiction in this State and some exercised the office of public prosecutor. None of them, speaking either from experience or tradition, can cite a case in which such a power has been exercised or sanctioned in this State. It thus appears, as far as a negative proposition is capable of being established, that there is no authority in this State for the course now attempted to be sustained, although occasions for such a course must have frequently occurred, and that we are called upon to introduce a new doctrine into our jurisprudence, contrary to our previous practice, and, as I think, the majority, if not all, of my brethren will concur with me in saying, contrary to our ideas of order and justice in the administration of criminal law. Statutes of the United States, and of some of our sister States, and of England have been referred to, which in certain cases, and under restrictions, allow the joinder of several criminal charges in one indictment; but these statutes rather disprove than prove the right at common law to pursue that course. Else, why the necessity of enacting them? Now, what is the authority upon which we are called upon to introduce into this State this new practice? It is to be found only in the opinions of Judges of courts in England of a date later than that up to which, by our Constitution, we adopted the common law of England. And unless in a single very recent case, in which the question was not raised, or discussed, or any reason given—the Tichborne case—no practical application of the rule appears from any of the cases cited to have been made cumulating sentences on separate counts to an extent greater in the aggregate than could have been inflicted upon either of the counts alone. Upon the strength of these opinions elementary writers have stated it to be the law that various misdemeanors may be joined in one indictment under several counts and tried at the same time, and separate convictions had; although it is conceded that where the offense amounts to a felony, there can be but one conviction and one sentence under one indictment. The same statement has been repeated in some American cases in other cases, but as these are few, and those to be found conflict with each other and none of them are authority here, it is not usual to go into them in detail. It may not be out of place, however, to remark in passing that in Massachusetts, after the practice had obtained in some of the counties founded on local custom to unite and try several distinct offenses under one head indictment, the Legislature of that State enacted a statute providing that "two or more counts describing different offenses may be set forth in the complaint or indictment depending upon the same facts or transactions, provided that the different counts therein are different descriptions of the same act." (General Statutes of 1861, C. 181.) This is a clear legislative condemnation of the theory of cumulative convictions and punishments under one indictment, as there can be but one punishment for the same act, and even in excise cases, which are a class *sui generis*, a statute of that State provides, "That several parties and offenses may be included in the same complaint, and several offenses tried at the same time, and successive convictions had; but the whole aggregate term of imprisonment under any one complaint or indictment, or at one term of the court for such violations, shall not exceed one year." The case cited from Pennsylvania, (Commonwealth vs. Birdsall, 69 Penn., 482,) if deciding what is claimed by the prosecution, is in conflict with the settled law, as well of England as of this State, as it would sanction the union of several felonies. We have been referred to no other precedents in support of the doctrines claimed which call for special observation, while the general current of judicial sentiment in other States is decidedly adverse to it. Before we adopt the doctrine that several misdemeanors may be joined—a doctrine of comparatively modern growth—let us see on what ground the distinction is made between felonies and misdemeanors, whether there is any distinction in principle so far as this inquiry is concerned, and whether the distinction assumed to exist under the law of England, even if sound there, has any application under the laws of this State. A very brief examination will show that the reasons assigned in England for this distinction, even if sound there, are totally inapplicable here. In the first place, it is material to observe that the punishment for misdemeanors in England is or was at the time when this doctrine was enunciated there, in the generality of cases, discretionary with the court. The court had unlimited power to sentence for any term, however long. The term was not, as here, defined and limited by statute; consequently, although a prisoner might be sentenced to various successive terms of imprisonment on different counts in the same indictment, it could not be said that the aggregate of these terms was greater than the court had power to impose if it chose to do so on either of the counts. But the main reasons assigned in the English cases for the distinction in this respect between felonies and misdemeanors are these: The Judges say that a prisoner cannot be tried for various distinct felonies under one indictment, because it would embarrass him in his defense, confound the jury, and confound the prisoner, and prejudice in his challenges of the jury, the law of England allowing to the prisoner a certain number of peremptory challenges in cases of felony. But they say that this objection to the joinder of several offenses in one indictment does not exist in cases of misdemeanor, because in those cases by the law of England the prisoner has no right of peremptory challenge. Hence, although different felonies cannot be tried under the same indictment, different misdemeanors can. It is not easy to perceive why uniting several charges of different offenses in the same indictment is not as likely to embarrass the prisoner in his defense, and confound him and the jury, in cases of misdemeanor as in cases of felony. But perhaps the English Judges, in view of the entire control which they could in general exercise over the conduct of the trial and the amount of punishment to be inflicted in cases of misdemeanors, considered it was in their power to adjust any difficulties that might arise in that class of cases, while they could not exercise like powers in cases of felony in which the punishment was prescribed by law. Here the punishment in cases of misdemeanor is limited by statute in all cases. I may not give a very good explanation of the grounds of the distinction in England between indictments for misdemeanors and felonies, but if so it is owing to the difficulty of finding any better ground for such distinction. So far as confession on the trial is concerned, the essential difference between the law of this State and that of England, and one which entirely destroys the reason upon which the alleged distinction there depends, is that, in this State, the right of peremptory challenge is secured by statute in cases of misdemeanor as well as in cases of felony. The reason assigned in England for not allowing a prisoner to be tried for several felonies at the same time applies here with equal force to trials for misdemeanors. Had the charge preferred in the several counts of the indictment in the present case constituted felonies as defined in our statutes, and had the court, on receiving the verdict of the jury convicting the prisoner upon all or any number of the counts, rendered separate sentences upon each for successive terms of imprisonment exceeding in the aggregate the maximum which the court was empowered by statute to impose for the offense charged in any of the counts, I think it safe to assert that in respect to this excess there would be no difference of opinion in this court, at least as to the nullity of the sentence in respect to the excess. If, therefore, as I have endeavored to show, the court possessed no greater power on conviction upon an indictment for misdemeanors than upon an indictment for felonies, the conclusion is very plain and simple that so much of the sentence as exceeds the bounds of the maximum term of imprisonment authorized by law for any of the misdemeanors of which the prisoner was convicted, is void for want of power in the court to render it.

THE STATUTES UPON WHICH THE INDICTMENT RESTED.

A brief reference to some of the statutes in relation to misdemeanors and to that upon which the prisoner was indicted, may throw some light upon the subject. The offense for which the prisoner was indicted and tried in this case was willful neglect of a duty enjoined upon him by law, viz., that of auditing certain liabilities of the County of New-York, under the act of 1870. Whatever other offenses he may have committed, that was the only one for which he was indicted, or could be punished in the prosecution. The statute under which he was indicted reads as follows, (2 R. S. 696, sec. 38:) "When any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty, when no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, shall be a misdemeanor punishable as herein prescribed." Section 40, p. 697, declares the punishment, and provides that "every person who shall be convicted of any misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not prescribed in this or some other statute, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment." Clearly there is nothing in this provision which points to more than one conviction or punishment on any one indictment; the indictment in the present case contained two hundred and seventy counts, each of which assumes to charge a separate willful neglect of duty, supposing that the matter charged in each count constituted a separate offence for which the prisoner might have been separately indicted and tried and punished. Yet when they are all united in one indictment and trial we find no satisfactory authority for the rendition of more than one judgment. Although the prisoner may have neglected his duty on 220 occasions, and the charge of neglect of duty may thus have been proved against him on the trial 220 times over, all that the court had power to adjudge was that he was guilty of a misdemeanor, and that he should receive the maximum punishment prescribed by the statute. The very next section of the statute shows that cumulative punishment on one trial could not have been dreamed of by the Legislature. Section 41 provides that "the court before whom any person shall be convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail," which is the case, "may sentence such person to imprisonment in a solitary cell in such jail, if any such be erected, but such imprisonment shall in no case exceed thirty days in the whole." Here it is seen that the severity of that description of punishment, solitary confinement, is recognized by the Legislature, by providing that when it is inflicted the whole imprisonment shall not exceed thirty days. Can it be conceived that the Legislature intended or supposed that in a case like this 220 offenses could be charged and fifty-five convictions had, each of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and fifty-five successive terms of solitary imprisonment of thirty days each inflicted, a punishment which writers upon this subject have stated is regarded as more severe even than the death penalty, and one which but few prisoners can long survive. That this doctrine of cumulative punishment on one indictment could never have entered the mind of the Legislature is made still more clear by reference to the general provisions relating to misdemeanors. Take one instance: 2 R. S., 695, section 26, provides that "every person who shall by his act or neglect maliciously kill, maim, wound, torture, or cruelly beat any horse, mule, ox, or cattle, sheep, or any other animal belonging to himself or another, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

Suppose one were convicted under one indictment containing 100 counts of ill treating 100 different sheep, the rule sought to be introduced by the prosecution, if established, would authorize the court to sentence him to 100 years of imprisonment, or 100 terms of thirty days each of solitary confinement. If the power exists to inflict cumulative sentences, such a sentence as is supposed could not be reviewed by a higher court, for it would be a mere exercise of judicial discretion within legal limits, and not an error of law. On convictions for misdemeanors which are regarded under our statutes as offenses of the highest grade known to the law and are triable in the lowest courts, those courts might impose heavier sentences than the highest criminal courts would have power to inflict for the most aggravated felonies. No such incongruity should be imputed to our law. For the reasons which I have stated, I am of opinion that upon any indictment for misdemeanor, no matter how many counts it may contain, or whatever may be the form of the verdict, the power of the court to sentence is restricted, as in case of felony, to the maximum punishment allowed by statute for the highest offence charged in the indictment, and that separate and cumulative punishments can only be secured by separate indictments and trials for each offense. If my brethren concur with me in this conclusion, the right to be relieved from further imprisonment by means of the writ of habeas corpus seems to me very plain. That remedy is available to every person it legally detains. The suggestion is made that under our statute a party detained under a final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction is precluded from the benefit of this writ. That objection is, I think, sufficiently answered in the opinion of my brother Allen, J. According to the terms of the statute, the court under whose final judgment the prisoner is detained must be not only a court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, but it must be competent. This word can have no operation unless it means competent to render such judgment. The further suggestion that under the forty-second section of the Habeas Corpus act the legality or justice of any judgment or execution cannot be inquired into on habeas corpus is met by a reference to the section immediately preceding the forty-first, which expressly declares the right, in proceedings under that writ, to inquire into the question of jurisdiction, thus showing that the terms "legality" and "justice," as used in the forty-second section, were not intended to include questions of jurisdiction or power. If, upon a conviction for a misdemeanor, a prisoner were sentenced to be imprisoned for the statutory term, and then hung, and he were detained after the expiration of the legal term, for the purpose of carrying the latter part of the sentence into execution, the argument used in support of this objection would maintain that the writ of habeas corpus would not be effectual to liberate him; yet the writ was decided to be effectual for that purpose by the Court of Kings Bench in an analagous case, as long ago as 1772. (Rex vs. Collyer, Sayre 44.) For all these reasons, as well as those stated by my brother Allen, J., I am of opinion that the power of the court was exhausted when it had imposed the first sentence of one year's imprisonment and $250 fine, and that it then ceased to be competent to render any further judgment in the case, and that the term of imprisonment having expired, and the fine paid, the prisoner is entitled to be discharged.

THE OLD "STADT HUYS."

THE CITY HALL OF NEW-AMSTERDAM—SYNOPSIS OF A PAPER READ BY MR. JAMES W. GERARD BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—THE FIRST COURT OF THE SETTLEMENT—ITS CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS—FORMAL REVOCATION OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT—INFLUENCE OF THE DUTCH CHARACTER ON THE NEW-YORK OF TO-DAY.

At a special meeting of the Historical Society, held last evening, Mr. James W. Gerard read a paper on "The Old Stadt Huys of New-Amsterdam." At the corner of Coenties lane, said he, facing Coenties slip, where are now the warehouses Nos. 71 and 73 Pearl street, is the site of the old Stadt Huys or City Hall of New Amsterdam. Part of the foundations on that site are still shown as those of the ancient building. In 1642 the busy trade that was being carried on between New-England and Virginia brought many traders and visitors to New-Amsterdam. The coasting vessels often stopped to repair damages after the perils of *Helle-gat*; their mariners sought to break the monotony of the long voyage to learn the state of trade mayhap, solely to escape from the solemn reign of the Blue Laws and to partake of the life and jollity of the little Dutch town; to have a bout at nine-pins and a glass of *Rosa Solis* with mine host, Gerrit the miller, or a draught of new ale and a game of backgammon at Snedeker's little tap-room by the water side. Director Kieft was able to give the many traders and visitors but slight entertainment in the fort, and was tired of playing the host promiscuously; hence arose the Stadt Herberg or City Tavern, subsequently conceded to the Municipality as a City Hall. When, after repeated petitions to their High Mightinesses in Holland, the Municipal Government of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens was given to the little town, the functions of the Herberg as a hostelry ceased, and it became, in 1654, the Stadt Huys of New-Amsterdam. The original Court of the Settlement was that held by the Director and his Council, whose proceedings were of rather an arbitrary character, as they sat both as a legislative and a judicial body, and the members of the Council were generally under the influence of the Director. Matters of internal police and State Government were regulated by ordinances established by the local Director and Council, subject to any express direction from the Directors of the company at Amsterdam. Laws of property and of a penal character were regulated by authority of the Amsterdam Chamber, or were as prescribed by the civil or Roman law as modified by the Imperial Statutes of Charles V., or by the laws and usages of the Dutch, the result of the greater civil and religious freedom which characterized that people. The court was held once a fortnight, and sometimes once a week, and took an annual recess from the 14th December to three weeks after Christmas for the Winter holidays. Adriaen Van Der Donck was the first lawyer in the Dutch colony. He was educated at the University of Leyden, and admitted a doctor, both of the civil and canon laws. On a request by Van Der Donck, in 1653, to the Amsterdam authorities to pursue the practice of his profession in the courts, he was only allowed to give advice. With a strict Dutch sense of justice, he was forbidden to plead, on the ground that as there was no other lawyer in the colony there would be no one to oppose him. Subsequently, as the town grew larger and the occupation of the citizens more divided, parties, instead of themselves appearing in court and presenting their cases, procured others to represent them. Referees or arbitrators were often appointed in knotty matters, and to settle dubious points, or to examine the accounts, and were directed in the order appointing them, if possible, to reconcile the parties litigant.

Mr. Gerard next recited various instances of the kinds of punishment inflicted by the court for public offenses. There was no State Prison, he said, in those days, and the most usual punishments were fines, banishment, the pillory, flogging, and sometimes confinement in a tavern or one's house, or for a limited period with the town jailer in the City Hall. Theft was punished by scourging with rods, or banishment and fine; assault with fines, imprisonment on bread and water or small beer, or by temporary banishment. Branding on the cheek was sometimes employed for hardened criminals. Mr. Gerard narrated cases of the invasion of the dignity of the court with a great deal of circumstantial detail. In 1654 there was a terrible "to do" between the fort and the City Hall, all arising out of the Governor's interference with the people's holidays and preventing the boys and girls riding at the goose at Shrovetide. This sport consisted in greasing a goose's neck, hanging the bird in the air, and trying to capture it in riding rapidly past. The Director and Council issued an order prohibiting such festivities, whereat the worthy City representatives demurred and grumbled greatly. Then came another fulmination from the fort of a most sarcastic and belittling character, addressed "To the small bench of Justices." It contained the following paragraph: "Appreciating their own authority, quality, and commission better than others, the Director and Council hereby make known to the Burgomasters and Schepens that the institution of a little bench of Justices, under the name of Schout, Burgomasters, and Schepens, or Commissioners, does in no wise diminish aught of the power of the Director General, Councillors, &c. Mr. Gerard gave a graphic account of the Stadt Huys during a morning session, asking his auditors to suppose themselves in the court-room. Over the bench of the Justices, he said, are interweaved the orange and blue and white colors of the West India Company, with the tricolor of Faderland. Around the room hang the leather fire-buckets ready for use. On the magisterial seat are placed the stuffed red cushions, which are carried to the church on Sundays, and which are to hold the weight and judicial wisdom of New Amsterdam. Behind is the painted coat of arms of the City, sent over by the Directors from Holland in 1654. Johannes Nevius, the Secretary of the court, has taken his place at his desk and is looking over his book of minutes. On one side of him is a little box containing the seal of New-Amsterdam; the beaver for a crest and three crosses, *saltier*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; at the other side is the half-hour glass which, with Dutch punctuality, is turned precisely at nine, in order to fine such members of the court as are behind time—six stuyvers for half an hour's delay and twelve for an hour's. The *Gerechts Boode*, or Court Messenger, sits on one side of the Secretary. Pieter Schaafbanck, also Court Messenger and Jailer, is assigning places to those coming in and looking after Mattys, the negro, a prisoner whom he has brought from the little jail-room adjoining, arrested for stealing Thomas Hall's firewood. On a little rack near by are the portly folios, the legal books of the day, the *Practyke ende Hande Bouck in Criminsele Zaacken*, by the learned Dr. Van Brugghe; the placards, ordinances, and octroys of the honorable, great, and mighty lords the States of Holland and West Friesland, &c. Against the wall is the nut wood chest, where are kept under massive clasps and bands the records and archives of the court. Now come in the parties and witnesses summoned for the day, some to plead their own causes, some talking with the notaries. Silence is proclaimed in solemn tones by Claes Van Elslant, who turns the glass. A little cur is kicked yelping from the room. The awe-struck multitude subside in seats as up the middle passage march the worthy Pieter Tonneman, the City Schout, and the most worshipful the Burgemasters and Schepens of New-Amsterdam. When their seats are taken Domine Megapolensis looks toward the ceiling and raises his voice in the prayer usual on the occasion of the installation of the Magistrates, or at the beginning of the court terms. The session was then opened.

Mr. Gerard referred briefly to the formal revocation of the old Government after the surrender of New-Amsterdam to the English, and the issue of a new commission or charter to the "Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York." There was one reflection, he said, to be made upon the proceedings in the *Stadt Huys*, creditable not only to our Dutch predecessors but to their English successors in the colony. There was no stain of blood on them based upon condemnation for religious opinions. The spirit of peace and good will that reigned in New-Amsterdam still breathed benignly over the City changed in name, and stamped it then, as now, imperial, not only in commerce but in humanity.

DO RAILROADS PAY!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very able editorial of the 5th inst. on the subject of American railway investments suggested to my mind the propriety of furnishing a few additional facts on this important subject. The investments of Europeans were mostly in bonds of railroads in process of construction. These enterprises were usually undertaken with means so small that the roads, when completed and equipped, were heavily burdened with bonded and floating debts, often amounting to eighty per cent. of their cost.

New railroad companies starting in this precarious financial condition, and being unable to command at once a large and remunerative traffic, naturally succumbed to the panic and its consequent depression. With the return of prosperity, now close at hand, the business of all railroads will rapidly increase. In most cases the first mortgage bondholders of defaulting railroads will lose nothing more than their interest for a few years, and this is offset, in whole or in part, by the discount at which their bonds were purchased.

It is certainly safer to purchase the bonds of roads already completed and earning a good surplus over and above the interest on their indebtedness. Investments in the shares of strong, dividend-paying railroad companies are far safer and more profitable than is generally supposed. As proof, I offer the following exhibit, showing the result of an investment in May, 1868, in shares to the par value of $1,000 in each of twenty railroad corporations, comprising nearly all the dividend-paying roads of that period, excepting several that have since lost their identity through consolidation, and others of minor importance; cash dividends being regarded as reinvested in securities of a like character until May 1, 1875; stock dividends as retained until the final realization, seven years from the time of the original investment:

Name of Railroad Corporation.	Present Amount Capital Stock.	Cost May, 1868.	Value May, 1875.	Dividends per Cent. Each Year. 1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total Amount of Dividends, with Interest.	Amount Realized from Each Investment.
Boston and Albany	$20,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$920	[illegible]
Old Colony, Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, New-Haven and Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	11,240,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	34,274,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	70,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$199,595,000	$22,325	$21,509								$19,626	$41,135

*Illinois Central paid dividends in gold from 1868 to 1871.

In 1872 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy paid an extra dividend of 25 per cent. in bonds worth par. In 1870 New-Jersey Central paid an extra dividend in stock of the New-Jersey Land Improvement Company. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg, on being leased to Pennsylvania Railroad, paid extra dividends of 71 3-7 and 43 6-7 per cent. respectively. In 1869 and 1870 the New-York Central paid extra dividends of 80 and 29 per cent., the latter on its consolidation with the Hudson River Railroad. The option of more stock at par virtually increased the dividends of Pennsylvania Railroad for 1872 and 1873. To show the real profits of the investment, the amount invested, $22,325, and the amount realized, $41,135, should be reduced to gold values, when it will appear that currency having a gold value of $18,072, May 1, 1868, grew to a gold value of $35,461 in seven years. Net results, no taxes, no losses. The investment was made in prosperous times, and realized on at a time of great depression. In selecting the roads or companies, there was no discrimination. No company was avoided because of its misfortunes.

The English have a much higher appreciation of this kind of property, as shown by the following quotations of British railroad shares taken from the London *Economist*, May 22, 1875:

Name of Corporation	Capital subscribed.	Dividends last 4 years 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Price of Shares.
Midland	£17,992,061	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancashire and Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-eastern	17,139,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	168
Total capital subscribed	£116,876,021					

At present prices the dividends of the past four years would yield an average of 4½ per cent. on the investment.

The English railroad companies scrupulously divide each half year all earnings applicable to dividends. This policy causes their dividends to fluctuate, but still I would like to see it prevail in this country. Then the earnings of all the large roads should be published every week. The Michigan Central and the Chicago and North-western Railroads, according to their last annual reports, both earned dividends, although net earnings had declined. In both cases construction had caused floating debts, then being paid from earnings. This policy may not in the end injure the steady investor; but it gives the managers too much advantage over the general public. They profit by selling out before the public know the dividend is to be passed, and buy before the public announcement of a resumption of dividends. These are some of the reasons why our railway shares sell for less than their intrinsic value. There are many small local railroads that have paid their dividends regularly for many years. I close by hoping that the last half of 1875 may, like the last half of 1859, bring a rapid recovery from two years of depression.

W. C. W.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 West. Union...... 74¾	100 North-western...... 37¼
200 do...... 74⅞	100 do......s4. 37¼
200 do......b3. 75	300 do...... 37⅜
300 do...... 75	100 do...... 37½
1000 do...... 75⅛	100 do...... 37¾
100 do......b3. 75⅛	300 do...... 37⅞
1000 do......s3. 75	600 do...... 38
600 do...... 75⅛	600 do...... 37⅞
200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 23⅝	100 do......s3. 37⅞
100 do...... 23⅞	100 do...... 37¾
500 Lake Shore...... 63¾	200 North-west. Pref. 49
1400 do...... 63⅝	200 do...... 48¾
200 do......s3. 63½	300 do...... 49
700 do...... 63⅝	100 do...... 50
500 do...... 63¾	100 N. J. Central...c. 107½
800 do...... 63⅞	200 do......c. 107¼
100 do......b3. 63⅞	200 do...... 107
200 do......c. 63⅞	100 do...... 107¼
400 do......b3. 64	100 do...... 107⅜
500 do...... 64	300 do...... 107½
5 do...... 64¼	300 St. Paul...... 31
2000 do...... 64⅛	100 do...... 30⅞
400 do......s3. 64⅛	100 do...... 31
1000 Pacific Mail...... 33¼	200 do...... 31⅛
200 do......s3. 33¼	200 do...... 31¼
1000 do...... 33⅛	100 do...... 31⅜
300 do......s3. 33⅜	400 do...... 31½
500 do......c. 33⅜	300 do......s3. 31⅜
200 do...... 33⅜	300 do...... 31⅜
100 Erie Pref...... 23	100 do......s3. 31½
1000 Union Pacific... 74½	100 do...... 31¾
1300 do...... 74⅜	700 do...... 31⅞
500 do...... 74½	40 do...... 32½
300 do...... 74⅝	500 St. Paul Pref...... 55
600 do...... 74¾	100 do...... 55¼
500 do...... 74⅞	300 Erie Railway...c. 16¾
400 do...... 75	700 do...... 16¾
100 do......s3. 74⅞	100 do......b3. 16⅞
100 do...... 74⅞	200 do...... 16⅞
100 Rock Island...... 102⅛	300 do......s3. 16⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......b. c.125¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......12.124
300 do...small 125	5,500 do......b. c.123⅞
10,000 do......12.126	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......12.117⅞
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.118⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.124½
10,000 U.S. 5-20R., '64. 118¾	8,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......b. c.119⅛
2,000 do......12.118⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R......12.117⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......b. c.120⅞	10,000 U.S.5-20C., '64.119
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.125	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '76...103	10 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.103⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 49¾	200 do......c.104
2,000 Texas 10s, '76.102½	22 do......103¾
4,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 73⅞	100 Harlem...... 135
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 111¼	100 Illinois Cen...... 101⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 104⅞	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 31¾
10,000 C. & O. 1st C. 39	300 do...... 31⅝
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 117	100 do...... 31⅞
3,000 N. J. C. Conv. 106½	100 do......s3. 31⅝
1,000 do...... 106⅛	100 do...... 31¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 110	100 do......b3. 31¾
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse D. 91	300 do...... 31⅝
25,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. Gold bds.. 79	300 do...... 31½
3,000 M. & St. P. 7s, '71. 106¼	300 do...... 31⅜
1,000 M. South 2d...101	100 do......s3 31⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.102⅝
2,000 C. P. e. Gld. bds. 105	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. c. 64⅛
9,000 do...... 105⅛	400 do......s3. 64⅛
9,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & O. Bch.... 94	700 do...... 64¼
12,000 Union Pac. 1st 104	100 do......s3. 64⅛
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 97½	400 do......c. 64¼
3,000 U. Pac. S. F'd. 92½	400 do...... 64½
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 101	400 do......s3. 64
5,000 C. & P. con. S. F. 104¾	1800 do...... 64
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 80	500 do...... 63⅞
1,000 Erie 3d...... 95½	800 do...... 63⅞
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 73¼	100 do......b3. 64
10 D. & H. Canal. b. c.120	200 do...... 64
100 Canton Co...b. c. 62½	115 N. J. Cen...b. c. 103¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 23⅞	120 do...... 108
100 do...... 23¾	5 do...... 108⅛
20 do...... 24	100 A. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 15¼
20 Adams Express...100½	20 do...... 15
600 W. Union...b. c. b3. 75¼	10 do...... 15½
800 do...... 75⅛	400 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 37¾
4100 do...... 75⅛	100 do...... 37⅞
500 do...... 75¼	300 do...... 37¾
400 do......c. 75⅜	2200 do...... 37⅞
1300 do......s3. 75¼	500 do......s3. 37⅝
300 do......b3. 75¼	300 do......s3. 37½
700 do...... 75¼	100 do...... 37⅝
800 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 33¾	200 do......b3. 37⅝
400 do......s3. 33¼	200 do...... 37⅛
600 do...... 33⅜	300 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 50¼
100 do...... 33⅜	200 do...... 49¾
700 do...... 33¼	400 do...... 50
1400 do......s3. 33⅛	300 St. L., K.C.&N.Pf. b. c. 38¼
800 do...... 33⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 24
800 Erie R'way...b. c. 16⅞	100 do......s3. 24
400 Union Pac...b. c. 74⅝	100 do...... 23¾
300 do...... 74¾	100 do...... 23⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s...... 73½	20 At. & Pac. Tel...... 25
5,000 do......s3. 73½	100 Adams Express...100
10,000 do......b3. 73⅝	200 Lake Shore...... 64
5,000 N.J.C. 1st Con. 106⅜	200 do...... 64⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st Con...... 74½	200 do......s4. 64
1,000 U. Pac. S. F. 92½	100 do...... 64
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. c.104⅛	600 do......b3. 64⅛
200 Erie Railway...... 16⅞	200 do...... 64⅛
150 do...... 16¾	100 Union Pacific...... 74⅞
300 do...... 17	400 North-western...... 37¼
100 West. Union...s5. 75¼	100 do...... 37⅜
300 do......s3. 75⅛	200 St. Paul......b3. 31⅜
800 do...... 75⅜	100 do......s30. 31¼
500 do......b3. 75⅛	100 do...... 31½
800 do...... 75⅜	200 do...... 31⅝
100 do......c. 75⅛	100 do...... 31¾
300 do...... 75⅜	700 Tol. & Wabash... 9
500 Pacific Mail...... 33¼	10 Del. Lac. & W...118
300 do...... 33⅛	100 Ohio and Miss... 23¾
1200 do...... 33¼	200 do...... 23⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s R., '81......120⅞	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......b. c.121¼
1,000 U. S. 6s C., '81.126	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......124
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.119⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50	300 L. S. & M.S. b.c.s3. 64⅛
5,000 C. P. G. Bds...105¼	900 do...... 64¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. B...... 94⅜	1300 do......s3. 64¼
9,000 U. P. 1st...b. c.104⅛	100 do......c. 64⅛
13,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 92¾	100 do......b3. 64⅜
5,000 Mich. Co. S. F. Bonds...b. c.105¾	1500 do......s3. 64⅜
6,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B...b. c. 79⅞	100 U. Pacific...b. c. c. 75
2,000 Erie 2d...b. c. 97½	1400 do...... 75
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 23¾	300 do...... 75⅛
100 Pac. Mail...b. c. s3 33¼	500 do...... 75⅜
300 do...... 33⅛	200 do...... 75⅛
800 do...... 33⅜	100 do...... 75
100 do......s3. 33⅜	100 C. & Pitts. Gt'd... 89⅛
300 W. U. Tel...b. c. 75¼	100 do......b. c. 89¼
100 do......s3. 75⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 49⅞
100 do......b3. 75⅜	100 do......b3. 50
500 do...... 75⅜	100 C. & N. W...b. c. 37¾
100 do......b3. 75¼	10 do...... 37½
80 do...... 75	100 do......b3. 37⅝
100 do...... 75¼	800 do...... 37⅞
100 do...... 75⅜	100 do...... 37¾
300 do...... 75½	50 do......s3. 38
179 Adams Express...100	100 do...... 37¾
30 American Ex. b. c. 61	100 do......b3. 37⅞
30 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.104¼	100 do...... 38
100 do...... 103⅞	300 do...... 37¾
200 N. J. Cen...b. c.109	200 Del., Lack. & W...117¾
100 do......b3.109¾	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 31¾
135 do...... 109¼	100 do...... 32
	400 do...... 32⅛
	100 Kansas Pac...b. c. 18¾
	200 do...... 19

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$51,000 D. of C. 3-65s 73⅝	100 Lake Shore....s3. 64¼
14,000 C. P. G. Bds...105¼	100 do...... 64⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F... 93	100 do......b3. 64⅜
10,000 U. Pacific L. G. 98	500 do......s3. 64¼
50,000 Har. 1st, Reg...110	1000 do...... 64⅜
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.205	200 North-western...... 37⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23¾	100 do...... 37¾
25 do...... 24	300 do...... 37¾
200 do...... 23¾	100 Union Pacific.x d. 73⅞
1400 Pacific Mail...... 33¼	600 do......x d. 74
100 do...... 33⅜	900 do......x d. 73¾
900 West. Union..b3. 75½	1200 do...... 75
200 do...... 75⅜	1200 do...... 75⅛
200 do......s3. 75¼	500 do...... 75¼
700 do...... 75½	300 do...... 75⅜
800 do......b3. 75⅜	300 St. Paul...s10. 32
400 do......s3. 75⅜	100 do...... 32⅛
500 do...... 75½	100 do......s3. 32
700 do...... 75⅜	100 do...... 32
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...103¾	100 do...... 32⅛
100 do......x d.102¼	100 do...... 32¼
200 Erie Railway..s3. 16⅞	100 do...... 32⅜
600 do...... 16⅞	200 Ohio & Miss... 23⅞
170 Harlem...... 135	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 49¼
800 Toledo & Wabash 9	100 do...... 49¼
100 D., L. & W...b60.118	

TUESDAY, June 15—P. M.

The improvement which has characterized affairs at the Stock Exchange since the negotiations entered into by Messrs. Scott and King for a termination of hostilities between the trunk lines on Friday last, made favorable progress again to-day; in fact, the tone of the market exhibited greater firmness than has been witnessed for some time past. It is expected that the Directors of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies will to-morrow accept the terms of agreement fixed upon by Messrs. Scott and King, which naturally inspired confidence and imparted strength to values. Inasmuch as the railroad war had a tendency to injuriously affect corporate credit and brought down freight and passenger rates to a ruinously low point, it is but reasonable to expect that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties should result in an improved state of affairs in the stock market, especially as capital cannot find profitable employment in the loan market. With the exception of a slight decline at the opening, prices had an advancing tendency throughout the day, and the leading specialties closed from ½ to 2 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. New-Jersey Central sold down to 107 in the first sales, but speedily advanced to 108@109, and still later reached 109¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 117⅞, Illinois Central to 101⅜, and Pittsburg to 89¼. The St. Paul shares were noticeably strong, particularly the common, which advanced from 30⅞ to 32⅜, and closed at the latter price, against 30⅝ yesterday. The preferred advanced to 55¼. Since the reorganization in the direction of the company, a steady improvement in the shares has taken place. Important reforms in the management of its affairs are expected to result from the change. Advices from the West state that the finances of the company are in a good condition, and its business large and increasing. Some of the managers are now engaged in inspecting the property, and their return to this City is looked for soon. The North-western shares advanced to 38 for the common, and to 50¼ for the preferred, the latter closing at the highest point. Union Pacific advanced from 74⅜ to 75⅜, and was in good demand, partly for New-England account. The statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for the month of April, which is very favorable, stimulated the advance in the stock and other securities of the company to-day. The President of the road, Mr. Sidney Dillon, accompanied by the General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, started to-day for Omaha to examine the property, especially that portion of the road injured by the Spring freshets, with a view to securing it from a repetition of such damages in the future. The party will also inspect the Utah, Colorado Central, and Kansas Pacific Roads, with whose interests those of the Union Pacific are now largely identified. Western Union rose from 74¾ to 75⅝, and Lake Shore from 63½ to 64⅜, the improvement in the other shares having been less marked. New-York Central and Union Pacific were quoted ex dividend after the closing of the transfer books to-day.

The money market was easy at 2@2½ per cent. on call, with the offerings largely in excess of the wants of borrowers. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 3½ to 5 per cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices received during the morning reported fears that there would be another list of failures to be recorded at London, and, Consols coming lower, it was apprehended that there was some foundation for the rumors. Nothing decided was learned, however, until after the close of business here, when it was announced that the Shand Company, East India merchants, had failed, with liabilities of £250,000 sterling, and the Alexander Collie Company, of Manchester, has suspended with £3,000,000 sterling liabilities. The market for securities closed as follows: Consols for money, 92⅞@93; do. for account, 93@93⅛; old 1865s, 106¼@106½; 1867s, 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 104¼@104½, and new 5s, 103⅛@103¾. The Bank of England gained £25,000 sterling on balance to-day, discounts in the open market being quoted at 3 ⅌ cent. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The sterling exchange market was firm, and sales were made at $4 87¼@$4 87½ for long, and $4 90@$4 90¼ for demand bills. Gold was firm at 116¾@116⅞, owing to the engagement of $750,000 specie for to-morrow's steamer and advices respecting the probability of failures at London. The closing transactions were at 116¾, but the market was tame throughout the day. At the opening 1 ⅌ cent. was paid for carrying, but loans were subsequently made flat and at 2½ ⅌ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were strong and a fraction higher for some descriptions, the advance failing to bring out any large offerings. Railroad bonds were firm, with an advance of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. in the Union Pacific issues, which were in active demand to the close. Erie second advanced to 97⅝, and third to 95½. The other changes were slight. State bonds were quiet, but closed firmer, especially for Tennessees.

The reports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending to-day amounted to $5,672,819, against $6,880,537 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $6,571,935 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year are $110,836,324, against $131,451,353 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $128,912,005 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,096,053 82
Gold payments	258,794 35
Gold balance	47,085,395 15
Currency receipts	1,039,346 29
Currency payments	718,496 31
Currency balance	48,004,674 59
Customs	267,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118
United States 5-20s, coup. 1862	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, coup. 1867	125⅛	125⅛
American Gold	116¾	116¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87¼@$4 87½
New York Central	103¾	*102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	102⅝
Pacific Mail	33¼	33⅜
St. Paul Common	30⅝	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	54	55¼
Western Union	74¾	75⅝
Union Pacific	74⅛	*74
Lake Shore	63¾	64⅜
Wabash and Toledo	9¼	9
North-western Common	37¼	37⅞
North-western Preferred	48¼	50¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	117¼	117⅞
New-Jersey Central	107⅝	109¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	16⅞	17
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	23⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4½
Harlem	135	135

* Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅛	103⅞	472
New-York Central, ex div	102¼	102⅛	100
Harlem	135	135	270
Erie	17	16¾	3,800
Erie Preferred	23	23	100
Lake Shore	64⅜	63½	20,700
Wabash	9	9	1,000
North-western	38	37¼	7,800
North-western Preferred	50¼	48¾	1,900
Rock Island	102⅝	102⅛	400
Canton	62½	62½	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅜	30⅞	7,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55¼	55	600
Pittsburg	89⅜	89¼	200
Delaware, Lack. and West.	117⅞	117¾	300
New-Jersey Central	109¾	107	1,665
Illinois Central	101⅜	101⅛	100
Union Pacific	75⅜	74⅜	10,500
Union Pacific, ex div	74	73¾	1,600
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23¾	2,300
Missouri Pacific	49⅝	49¼	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15½	15¼	320
Western Union	75⅝	74¾	21,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23⅞	23¾	620
Pacific Mail	33⅝	33⅛	11,700
Kansas Pacific	19	18¾	300
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	38¼	38¼	300
Adams Express	100	100	200
Total sales			95,847

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122⅞	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	124	124¼
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	121	121¼
6s, 1881, c.	126	126¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	125⅛	125¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118	118¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	121	121¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	118	118¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅜	124¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅞	119	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	121⅛	121⅜	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	122½	5s, 1881, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	120⅞	121			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $10,000 for interest and $142,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$39,294,000
Gold balances	1,212,243
Currency balances	11,421,300

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,558,264
Currency balances	4,578,430
Gold exchanges	4,865,650
Gold balances	1,042,434

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company and others are notified that the first meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be held at Middletown, Conn., June 24, when the company will be organized and other important business transacted.

The Wells-Fargo Express has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable on July 15, at the company's office, No. 65 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CITY OF ST. LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
$657,000 DUE 1895,
issued for renewals and improvements, principal and interest payable in New-York or London, at option of holder, for sale by
NEITER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Leather, sides	30,707
Beans, bbls	276	Moss, bales	10
Bees-wax, pks	11	Resin, bbls	1,353
Copper, bbls	314	Spirits Turp., bbls	173
Copper, bars	295	Oil Cake, pks	401
Cotton, bales	1,227	Beef, pks	38
Eggs, bbls	3,787	Pork, pks	8
Flour, bbls	18,326	Cut-meats, pks	315
Corn-meal, bbls	25	Lard, tcs	50
Corn-meal, bags	600	Lard, kegs	225
Wheat, bushels	169,450	Butter, pks	3,889
Corn, bushels	36,300	Cheese, pks	12,053
Oats, bushels	64,917	Sugar, hhds	456
Malt, bushels	1,700	Stearine, pks	105
Grass-seed, bags	178	Skins, bales	126
Oat-meal, bags	200	Spelter, pieces	3,645
Grease, pks	21	Starch, pks	874
Hemp, bales	10	Tallow, pks	137
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds	349
Hides, No.	31	Tobacco, pks	110
Hides, bales	142	Wool, bales	92
Lub. Oil, bbls	236	Whisky, bbls	521
Lead, pigs	580		

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after at steady prices; sales, 2,000 bags by the Christina here and 2,900 bags by the Templar at Baltimore on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 6,687 bags; sales, 11,120 bags; stock, this morning, 29,177 bags; at Baltimore, 6,891 bags; at Savannah, 4,000 bags; and at Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds, quiet at former prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots 16¼c.@19½c., gold; Java invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c.; ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower for early delivery, on a restricted business, for shipments and spinning. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 953 bales, (of which 550 bales were on last evening,) including 550 bales to shippers, 400 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but at a reduction of fully 3-16c. ⅌ lb., influenced by the advices from Liverpool, which were not as encouraging as had been anticipated. The offerings were generally more urgent. The Agricultural Bureau's latest report, received this afternoon, was represented as speaking very favorably of the crop prospects, and, as reporting, a slight increase in the planted acreage. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,800 bales, (of which 9,300 bales were on last evening and 19,500 bales were to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; July, 15⅛c.; August, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; September, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; October, 14 13-16c.; November, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; December, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; January, 14 25-32c.@14 27-32c.; February, 14 31-32c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; May, 15 9-16c.@15 21-32c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,227 bales, including 731 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,768 bales, against 1,986 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 6,495 bales, against 5,979 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,416,200 bales, against 3,698,024 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 12,364 bales; to the Continent —— bales. Stock in New-York, 128,832 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 257,816 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour at generally firmer prices; low grades showing a further rise of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., and closing strong. The dealings have been largely in lines of shipping Extras, at from $5 10@$5 40 for the English markets; and in Minnesota and City Mill Extras, at from $5 65@$6 15 for the West Indies and South America. Superfine and No. 2 have been also in fair request within our range. Strictly choice Superfine scarce and held above the views of buyers. Trade and family Extras have been attracting more attention on the basis of our quotations. The sales since our last have been 25,500 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 75 for inferior to very good. Extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 45@$6 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 35@$6 15; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 55@$6 90; Minnesota patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 15,100 bbls. shipping Extras, within our range, of which were 6,700 bbls. City mill product....Southern Flour has been attracting more attention, partly from export buyers, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 for Superfine; $5 10@$6 10 for poor to very choice shipping extras, and $6 15@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour dull and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 60 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in brisk demand and quoted firm within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 4,100 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine at $4 50 ⅌ bbl., and 2,150 bbls. Golden Ear on private terms.

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve, and held 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, but has been inactive. The marked decline in ocean freight room tended to stimulate export purchases of Spring, the bulk of the business in which was in No. 2 Milwaukee, No. 2 Chicago, and No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 279,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 24 for prime Milwaukee, and $1 23@$1 26 for fair to extra choice Minnesota; $1 19@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 20, afloat, for early delivery; $1 16@$1 17½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at $1 17½ for prime, afloat; $1 17@$1 17½ for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 14@$1 16 for ungraded Spring; $1 33@$1 36 (nominally) for Red Western; $1 36@$1 38 (nominally) for Amber Western; and $1 36@$1 40 (nominally) for White Western; and $1 40 for choice Amber State....And for forward delivery sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, at $1 20; 30,000 bushels do., July, at $1 19; and 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive within ten days, at $1 16 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been offered less freely and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a good demand noted, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels at 81c.@86c. for steamer grades of new mixed Western, closing firmly at 86c. for prime steamer; 87c.@89c. for sailing vessel do. do.; and 85c.@90c. for poor to choice new Yellow Western....An unusually extensive movement has been reported in prime old mixed Western Corn at firmer prices, embracing sales of 250,000 bushels in store, of which 150,000 bushels were at 85c.@85½c., and, at the close, 100,000 bushels at 86c., closing with 86c. bid ⅌ bushel....Rye and Barley dull at former quotations....Barley Malt has been more sought after and held more confidently, including Canada West at $1 65@$1 80, cash and time; new Western at $1 52½@$1 62½; four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 55, and two-rowed do. at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ bushel....Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels choice Canada West at $1 78, on time; 1,500 bushels Lake Shore at $1 55@$1 60, cash, and short time; and 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 42, cash....Oats have been depressed and quoted lower, on a restricted business, but the latest dealings indicated rather more firmness, in the instance of strictly prime Mixed, which were in demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c. for Milwaukee, 68c.@69c. for fair to very good Chicago, and at the close, 70c. for strictly prime do., (six car-loads,) with this price bid; 69c.@75c. for poor to choice White Western....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Feed has been in fair demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$31 as extremes, mainly at $28@$30 for 100 lb., $24@$25 for 60 lb., $20@$21 for 40 lb., and $23 50@$25 for Shipstuff, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair request, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in demand and steady, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lb....Stock of Grain in store at Chicago Saturday night comprised of Wheat, 3,637,000 bushels; Corn, 2,724,000 bushels; Oats, 305,000 bushels, against the stock the preceding Saturday, embracing Wheat, 4,325,000 bushels; Corn, 3,125,000 bushels; Oats, 299,000 bushels.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been selling moderately within the previous range of from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Strained, at $1 75@$1 80; and 275 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $4 50@$6; 1,420 bbls. Pale, mostly at $5 50@$6; at Newbern, 2,000 bbls. good Strained, at $1 75 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet but steady on the basis of $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active, but at a shade lower prices, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales since our last, 700 bbls. at 32c.@32½c. per gallon. Also 50 bbls. New-York packages on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite moderately sought after on the basis of 6¼c.@6½c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been in slack request here with June deliveries quoted down to 12⅝c.@13, and to July 15, at 13c.@13⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Sales reported of 7,000 bbls. at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12⅝c.@13c., with sales reported of 20,000 bbls. at 13c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 5,000 bbls. at 12⅝c.

PROVISIONS—A more active movement has been reported in Pork at, however, variable prices, closing weak, influenced by the unfavorable Western advices. Sales have been reported of 970 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 70@$19 90, mainly at $19 70@$19 75; small lots Prime Mess at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 5,250 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $19 55@$19 65, closing dull at $19 55; 500 bbls. do., September, at $19 60@$19 70, closing at $19 60....Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in rather better demand generally, on a firm basis as to values, with sales reported of 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, choice, light average, at 12¼c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy, at 11¼c.; 100 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅛c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11⅞c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been quiet and depressed. City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.; Western Short Clear unsettled, and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 150 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quite active, but unsettled in price, closing lower and quite heavy throughout. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 13c.; 400 tcs. City do. at 12⅞c.; 80 tcs. No. 1 City at 12½c.; 1,000 tcs. Refined for the West Indies, 12⅞c., and 300 tcs. do. for the Continent on private terms....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13⅜c.; 6,000 tcs. do., August, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13½c.; 1,000 tcs. do. September at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing irregularly, and 250 tcs. November at 12c....Beef has been more sought after at steady prices. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls., in lots....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales, 200 tcs. Extra India Mess, City, on private terms....Beef Hams have been quiet, but steady, at from $18@$19 for very good to choice.... Butter has been in moderately active demand, with State quoted steady; Western rather less firm. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice; New Western at 16c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ lb. And old Butter nominally thus: firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@16c. for poor to good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been held with decidedly more confidence on a good demand. We quote: New Cheese at 5½c.@12¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, and 4½c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been moderately inquired for within the range of 18c.@20½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to strictly choice marks ⅌ dozen.

SUGARS—A slow movement has been reported in Raw at essentially unchanged prices. Refiners have been operating reservedly, influenced in part by the late arrivals, which have added considerably to the available supply in first hands. Holders, however, have been firm in their views, and not offering stock with much urgency. Sales have been reported to-day of 843 hhds. and 104 bbls., including 632 hhds. common to scant fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 100 hhds. good fair do. at 8¼c.; 67 hhds. good do. at 8⅜c.; 104 bbls. Demerara at 8⅜c., and 44 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. And last evening, 158 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8⅜c., and 1,150 baskets damaged Java at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb....We quote for Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅜c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted generally steady, on a fair demand, partly for export, with sales reported since our last of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22½c.; 21 cases 1872, Connecticut Seed Leaf, and 100 cases 1873, New-York, on private terms; 38 cases 1873, Pennsylvania, at 21c.; 45 cases 1872 and 1873, Ohio, at 7c.; 130 cases 1873, Ohio, on private terms; 150 cases 1873, Wisconsin, part at 10c.; 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15; and 160 bales Yara on private terms. Manufactured unchanged.

WHISKY—In request at the steady rate of $1 20 ⅌ gallon. Sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Decidedly lower rates were accepted for Grain room, on berth, leading to a very free movement, chiefly for British ports. Provisions were offering quite freely, especially Cheese and Bacon, at about late figures. Cotton and Flour room was in moderate demand, but at rather easier quotations. In the chartering line a fair business was reported in the way of Petroleum tonnage, mostly for the Continent, with, however, less firmness noted in rates. Grain tonnage was less sought after. Vessels for the West Indies were in rather better demand, but at low figures. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for long voyages....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain (last evening) at 7¼d. ⅌ standard bushel; 300 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ 280 lb.; 110 tons Extract Bark at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 750 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d., mainly at 9-32d. for compressed; a small lot of Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 26,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 2,100 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s., mostly at the latter rate, ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, 399 tons, (now here,) with Cotton and other general cargo, from Savannah or Charleston, on private terms; and an American schooner, 429 tons, (now here,) with Cotton from Galveston, at 9-16d., or, if to the Continent, at 1-32d. additional....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 4,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 80,000 bushels Grain, including 64,000 bushels at 7¼d.@7¾d., and 16,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; also a British bark, 638 tons, hence, with Oil-cake on private terms; quoted nominally at 20s.@21s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 4,200 bxs. Cheese reported at 40s.@45s.; 250 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 32,000 bushels grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel. ....For Hull, by steam, 850 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ 280 lb.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 969 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,450 head, or 440 cars—267 cars through consignments, the balance on sale here—against 411 cars for the same time last week, and 437 cars for the same week last year. The market was moderately active; quality of the offerings generally poor, with an unusual supply of common, half-fat stuff. There was hardly sufficient good or prime Cattle for the demand. The attendance of Eastern purchasers was fair. Prices on good stock were about the same as those of last week; common and half-fat stuff fully ¼c. off, with light demand; 1,400 head disposed of for the week thus far; sales of 600 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,077 to 1,232 lb., at $5 50@$6 35; 400 head Texas still-fed Steers, ranging from 706 to 1,215 lb., at $4@$6 75; 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 980 to 1,400 lb., at $6@$7; 100 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 700 to 930 lb., at $4 37½@$5 25; 100 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,076 to 1,108 lb., at $6 30@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,800 head, against 7,400 head same time last week, and 3,800 head same time last year; market opened active at ⅛c.@¼c. off on last week's quotations; 4,200 head Ohio clipped Sheep disposed of for the week thus far, 2,500 head for Brighton, and 1,100 head for local and city butchers; balance for Eastern markets; sales from 87c.@4¼, and 104 at $4 79@$5 20@$5 35. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,900 head, against 7,100 head same time last week, 6,600 head same time last year. Market opened slow on Monday; sales for that day 800 head of Yorkers, at $7 25@$7 30; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 60. To-day's market a shade more active; demand about supplied; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers, $7 20@$7 40; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 65; selected Singers ranging from 175 to 180 lbs., at $7 50.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,500 head; market nearly nominal; one lot extra Steers sold at $6 50@$7; Stockers, $3@$4 50; Butchers', $2 75@$4 50 for Texans, and $3@$5 25 for Natives; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 15,000 head; market weak and easy at a decline of 10c.; sales, common to good, $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep unchanged and entirely nominal; receipts, 500 head.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Live Hogs firmer; sales, shippers, $6 50@$6 70. Bacon grades, $6 75@$6 95; Butchers', $7@$7 30. Cattle easier and slow; sales, good Natives, $5 85@$6; medium to fair, $4 75@$5 50; through Texans, $4 40@$4 85; fair do., $3 50@$4; common to medium, $2 50@$3 25.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The first business transacted by the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday was the passage of several resolutions. One of them, certifying to the necessity of immediately draining the locality west of Tenth avenue and between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-third streets, and west of Fourth avenue at One Hundred and Sixth street, was ordered to be sent to the Department of Public Works for immediate action upon it. On motion of Commissioner Janeway, it was resolved, since the locality adjacent to Mill Brook is such as to call for immediate relief, that the Department of Parks be requested to inform the board what progress has been made toward the construction of a trunk sewer on the line of the brook named. The third resolution, of which a copy will be sent to Gov. Tilden for his consideration, reads as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, the milk of cows fed upon distillery swill is not healthful, and that its use will seriously increase the rate of mortality of the children using it.

Resolved, That, as the only effect of Senate bill No. 185, should it become a law, will be to legalize the adulteration of milk by the addition of water in the form of ice, and to legalize the swill-milk nuisance, the Governor be respectfully requested to withhold his signature therefrom.

The lengthy preamble to the above resolutions sets forth, among other things, that the Brooklyn Board of Health concurs in the views thus expressed. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week:

"There were 497 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on the 12th inst., against 514 verified in the previous week. The death-rate last week equals 24.38 per 1,000 inhabitants, the City population being estimated at 1,060,000.

The decrease in mortality from bronchitis, pneumonia, and the diseases of infancy is noticeable, but diphtheria and small-pox hold their course so persistently as to make it necessary that tenement families and all householders where these diseases have occurred should give their dwellings a thorough cleansing."

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported in this City for the past two weeks:

Week ending June 5.—Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 37; measles, 38; diphtheria, 97; small-pox, 126; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending June 12.—Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 38; measles, 14; diphtheria, 81; small-pox, 98; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—A morning paper says: Yesterday considerable excitement was created in one of our leading hotels by the rumor which was floating about to the effect that a serious outrage had been committed on the person of a little girl, aged about fourteen years, by one of the employes of the establishment. Despite the earnest endeavors of those interested, the story spread rapidly, which soon led to the discovery of the facts. From them it appears that one of the stewards of the house, named Thomas Foster, aged about twenty-three years, on Sunday succeeded by a series of artifices in enticing two young girls into his room, both of whom were also employed in the hotel. While there he is said to have outraged the person of the one in question. Early yesterday morning the proprietor became apprised of the facts, and was about to have Foster arrested, when it was found that he had left the city, and from information obtained it is believed he is now in Philadelphia. The condition of the girl is said to be very serious. The hotel alluded to is the Eutaw.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT ON FOOT.

A San Francisco paper announces the arrival in that city of Rudolph Bourman, a young Swiss, 135 days from New-Jersey, having walked the entire distance. Bourman left New-Jersey on the 12th of January, without a cent in his pocket, determined to reach San Francisco without cost to himself. He walked from the starting point to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and thence along the line of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads until he arrived at his destination. He obtained food by asking for it from men in the section-houses along the line of the railroad, and almost every place he stopped at he was kindly treated, and was furnished with something to eat and a place to sleep. He says that the Chinese laborers on the line of the Central Pacific were more hospitable than the whites on the Union Pacific. On one occasion, while crossing the alkali desert, he was stopped by six Indians, who searched him for valuables, but finding that he did not have any left him to perform his journey alone. Bourman is a compositor.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1875.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th of July, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 20.
HAY AND STRAW, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.

Boston, 100 tons (2,240 lbs.) best hay, loose, per ton.

Boston, 10 tons (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, per ton.

Brooklyn, 60 tons (2,240 lbs.) first quality, loose, timothy hay, per ton.

Brooklyn, 6 tons (2,240 lbs.) straw, in bundles of 3 lbs. or more, per ton.

Philadelphia, 20 tons (2,240 lbs.) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.

Philadelphia, 2½ tons (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, in bundles of 8 lbs. or over, per ton.

League Island, 10 tons (2,240 lbs.) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.

League Island, ½ ton (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, in bundles of 8 lbs. or over, per ton.

Washington, 36 tons (2,240 lbs.) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.

Washington, 2 tons (2,240 lbs.) long rye straw, per ton.

Norfolk, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.

Norfolk, 10 tons (2,240 lbs.) wheat straw, per ton.

Deliveries to be made as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.

Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, stove size, per ton.

Boston, 750 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.

Boston, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) Red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.

Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, screened for steam boilers, per ton.

Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, egg size, per ton.

Brooklyn, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, stove size, per ton.

League Island, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.

League Island, 200 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.

Norfolk, 140 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, stove size, per ton.

Mare Island, 100 tons (2,240 lbs.) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 5 tons (2,240 lbs.) English cannel coal, per ton.

Boston, 25 tons (2,240 lbs.) lump Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, per ton.

League Island, 25 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, per ton.

Washington, 400 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, average run of the mines, per ton.

Norfolk, 350 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, average run of the mines, per ton.

Mare Island, 50 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, in casks as imported, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of October next.

Bonds and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

J. C. HOWELL, Chief of Bureau.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.

JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to

I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation,
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1[illegible]th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William Boardman in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ABNER C. THOMAS, Attorney for petitioner, No. 156 Nassau street, New-York.
je9-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. McCORMACK and JOSEPH E. McCORMACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,120.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. McCormack and Joseph E. McCormack, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district, filed on the 10th day of April, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1875.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Assignee,
No. 234 Church street, New-York City.
je16-law3wW*

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
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The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Poulsi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. George Clarke, Miss S. Heilbron, Signor Tagliapietra, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of The Times.

The story now goes that Mr. Beach will finish his speech on Thursday morning, that Judge Neilson will at once deliver his charge, and that the jury will have the case in their hands by Friday. There is thus a prospect that the Beecher trial will come to an end with the week. We can only hope that there will be no disappointment this time, for the public are heartily sick and tired of the whole affair, and we believe that three-fifths of them have ceased to read the reports of the trial. Let us have something new.

Our dispatches show that the Maine Republicans passed a very brief series of resolutions yesterday, and made a practically unanimous nomination for Governor. Of the resolutions, the most interesting is that which declares that a sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. This is a perfectly correct proposition, but it will probably not be disputed by the Democrats. The candidate for Governor is Gen. Selden Connor, who received 497 out of the 502 votes cast. He is a very popular man, and a good, as well as a strong, candidate.

"Every man for himself," seems to be the watchword among the striking miners of the Schuylkill District of Pennsylvania. This means that the central industrial organization—the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association—and its branches will not interfere with members who resume work on their own terms. Such a conclusion is a substantial defeat of the union. Heretofore this central authority has arranged the basis of agreement upon which strikes have been terminated. Now the men go to work for just such wages as they choose to accept. The miners in the adjoining district of the Lehigh Valley offer no objection to this abandonment of the ancient authority; they continue their strike and receive support from the Schuylkill miners who resume. On the whole, the once powerful association has received a severe blow.

The Silly Billy articles in the *Tribune* have given considerable amusement from time to time, and it would be a pity to have them discontinued. They are generally introduced under some such title as "Naughty Tommy," "Good Dicky," "Unwholesome Maria," and the like; and they appear to be the handiwork of one of the female gushers connected with the *Tribune*—perhaps the divine "Victoria," or the Professor. The other day, this trash was varied by a bold and determined attack on Tweed, which will no doubt be followed up whenever the old Boss gets into jail again. When, however, Tweed was a great power in this City, and had law courts and newspapers at his command, the *Tribune* declared that his services were worth at least $1,000,000 a year to the community. We quote its own words, from a leading article: "We make no opposition to Mr. Tweed's bill, and counsel none. Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Oakey Hall are expensive, but capable, and we could afford to pay them $1,000,000 per annum each." It is now pretended by the "Editor" of the *Tribune* that these words were written by Horace Greeley. There is nothing like throwing the blame upon the dead, for they cannot rise to contradict you.

Three months ago, railroad companies were promising increased facilities for transit to suburban villages on their respective roads. One of them fulfilled the promise by reducing commutation fees, and running trains to suit the public convenience. Others broke it by limiting the privileges hitherto accompanying excursion tickets, while they did nothing in the way of extending facilities of travel. The Directors of the Morris and Essex Road, who were among the latter, have lately won new distinction in the way of opposing public demands. The time-table on this line was not changed till last week, and then without previous notice, the Directors probably concluding that by this time City men have selected their Summer residences, and are therefore at their mercy. The result is that transit by this road is now reduced to about nine miles an hour. A business man residing, say at Milburn, had till lately the advantage of a mail train in the morning just at the time he wanted it. This is taken off, and he must either leave home much earlier, or come by a later accommodation train, so that from the time he starts till he reaches his office down town, two hours or more must be spent in traveling. The distance is seventeen miles. Complaints are loud and general in consequence, but if they serve to teach railroad directors that they are public servants they will be more effectual than we anticipate.

The North Carolina Democrats have peculiar views of the proper way to celebrate the centennial of Bunker Hill. Learning that Gov. Brogden (Republican) was intending to visit Boston on the 17th, the Democrats got the resignation of Judge Mitchell, of the Supreme Court, intending to offer it to the Lieutenant Governor (a Democrat) as soon as the Governor was gone, and to obtain from him a new appointment. They then planned to go forward and fill several other important offices in the same way. But Gov. Brogden, learning of the Democratic programme, concluded that it was entirely proper for him to remain at home. This particular celebration is, therefore, postponed.

THE RELEASE OF TWEED.

The decision of the Court of Appeals embodied in the opinions of Judges Allen and Rapallo, and concurred in by the entire bench of Judges, covers so fully the points which have been raised in the Tweed case that it is hardly necessary to travel beyond the text of these opinions for the materials of comment. The court first disposes of the objection that the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction is not a proper subject of inquiry by another court upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus. It is held that the essential and inalienable character of that writ is to protect the citizen against illegal imprisonment. The question of whether the court pronouncing a sentence of imprisonment was a court of competent jurisdiction must, therefore, be one always open to review in the most summary manner provided by law. Otherwise, we should have but an indifferent protection against judicial usurpation and the establishment of a despotism under the forms of legal procedure.

It is assumed that the Court of Oyer and Terminer had full jurisdiction over the case of Tweed, and that on his conviction it could lawfully pronounce and see to the execution of his sentence within the limits prescribed by statute. But that fact does not prevent the court from taking up the further question of whether the Court of Oyer and Terminer exceeded its powers in pronouncing at one time, and as the result of a single trial and conviction, some fifty-one separate sentences against Tweed. The fact that it was competent to inflict one sentence for the full measure of the statutory penalty prescribed for a misdemeanor does not involve the assumption that it was competent to inflict fifty other sentences, proportioned to the gravity of other misdemeanors charged in the indictment and passed upon by the jury. If the trial court exhausted its powers in recording the one sentence, all the others must be, not voidable by process under writ of error, but void from the very beginning, and must therefore involve the very wrong of illegal imprisonment, against which it is the special function of the writ of habeas corpus to protect the citizen. As it has been decided that the Court of Oyer and Terminer did exhaust its powers after it had sentenced Tweed to imprisonment for one year and mulcted him in a fine of $250, it follows that the other sentences under which he was condemned to another eleven years' imprisonment and to a number of other fines, aggregating $12,250, were never, in a legal sense, judgments at all. Tweed ought, therefore, to have been discharged from custody on the 22d of November last, on the expiry of his year's imprisonment and the payment of his fine. His imprisonment since that date has been illegal, and his discharge must be immediate.

The reasoning by which this conclusion is reached is of a very clear and convincing character. It is shown, by a careful review of cases in this State and in the courts of the United States, as well as by an examination of the English cases having any bearing upon the points at issue, that the cumulative sentences inflicted on Tweed are absolutely without judicial precedent. It is not denied that authority might be cited for taking several counts in one indictment, and meting out to each certain fractions of the maximum statutory penalty allowed for one offense. But there is no precedent worth attention by our courts for allowing the sentences thus accumulated to exceed the statutory limit of punishment attached to the offense for which a person is tried. For instance, had Judge Davis seen fit to condemn Tweed to one week's imprisonment for each of the fifty-one misdemeanors of which he was convicted, the aggregate sentence would still have been within the limit of punishment which the law allowed him to inflict. The perfectly unlimited power of piling up sentences as the result of the findings of one trial, is equally contrary to judicial precedent, and to the principles of law affecting the safety of the citizen. For instance, as Judge Allen puts it, the statutes of this State give one placed on trial for a misdemeanor in a Court of Oyer and Terminer the right to challenge peremptorily five of the persons drawn as jurors for his trial. But Tweed was charged with fifty-five different classes of offenses, divided into four counts each, and therefore including 220 different misdemeanors. To exhaust his legal right in such a case, he should have been entitled to 1,100 peremptory challenges, or if the four counts of each subdivision of the indictment were really different descriptions of the same offense, then he was entitled to 275 peremptory challenges. Again, to cite Judge Rapallo, the rule which Judge Davis attempted to set up must, if admitted, be equally applicable to inferior courts. Hence, "the result would follow that a magistrate or Court of Special Sessions to whom the Legislature had assigned the power of trying only such offenses as are punishable by fine or imprisonment not exceeding one year, could, upon a single trial, sentence a prisoner for a term exceeding his natural life."

Public opinion was not very much startled by the extraordinary character of Tweed's sentence, because it was obvious that its severity did not transcend the gravity of his crimes against society. But the sober judgment of the people will none the less applaud the vigor and justice with which the Court of Appeals has vindicated the claim of the law to be protected against judicial straining even in an apparently good cause. There is no principle more necessary to maintain in free communities than that of implicit respect for the simple and literal interpretation of the law. If the law failed to provide a penalty adequate for the offenses of Tweed, that was a very good reason for amending the law—not for twisting it to meet the demands of an unprecedented case. If Tweed was guilty of fifty different misdemeanors, the remedy of trying him for each of them was open to the representatives of the people. To attempt to punish him by illegal methods was only to follow in the steps of the criminal himself, who had throughout his career succeeded in accomplishing most flagrant wrong under cover of judicial decisions and legislative enactments. No better statement of this view of the case can be given than in the words of Judge Allen: "It is far better that the most guilty should escape than that the law should be judicially disregarded or violated. A greater public wrong would be committed, one more lasting in its injurious effects, and dangerous to civil liberty and the sacredness of law, by punishing a man against and without law, but under color of law and a judicial proceeding, than can result from the escape of the greatest offender or the commission of the highest individual crimes against the laws." We are not likely to be suspected of having an undue tenderness for Tweed. But we have never been among those who think that because he is the only leading member of the Ring who has faced the ordeal of the courts, that he ought to be made to bear the punishment due to his associates. We believe in even-handed justice being meted out to Tweed without passion and without straining after popular effect. He can be made an impressive enough example for those who may be tempted to follow in his steps without overturning time-honored judicial precedents, or putting in jeopardy rights which are essential to the safety of every citizen.

SUMMING UP.

It would seem as if the art of addressing juries were passing away from our lawyers, who were once justly celebrated for their skill in this crown and ornament of their profession. In a certain forensic ability, they are by no means lacking. They are still capable of harangues, wordy, vituperative, denunciatory; and some of them seem to think that if they treat the opposite party to a copious outpouring of objurgation, they are doing the best that can be done for their own clients before a jury. Cicero is probably the model of these advocates; and they do succeed in imitating his speeches, after a fashion, in that in which they are least admirable and least suited to the circumstances and practice of our courts. Cicero—although, as Mr. Evarts has recently reminded us, he has been styled the greatest orator among lawyers and the greatest lawyer among orators—did not leave us much that in style is well suited to the requirements of a modern court-room on a jury trial under common and statute law. For the Roman advocates appealed almost exclusively to the prejudices of their hearers. They set out less to convict by evidence and reasoning than to denounce and to blacken the character of their opponents by invective. Trials in Rome, and also in Greece—at least all the great trials of which we have records—had always a political element in them; and their purpose was generally to get rid of some very objectionable person by securing his condemnation for some act which, if he had been useful or inoffensive to the prosecuting party, would have been passed over unnoticed. Consequently their speeches were appeals to what we now should call popular prejudice—the people then meaning the circumscribed body having the rights of citizenship, who were really an aristocracy in whose hands was all political power. The Roman lawyers did not address juries who listened first to testimony admitted under strict rules, and who were sworn to find a verdict according to the law and the evidence. Their practice did not even contemplate the elimination of personal and party prejudice from the minds of those who were to pronounce at once both verdict and sentence; and hence such harangues as those of Cicero against Catiline and against Verres, splendid exhibitions of forensic oratory as they were, are not good models for a modern American or English jury lawyer.

Our juries require, or are supposed to require, a clear setting forth of the facts which have been put in evidence by either party, with the connection of those facts, and of their bearing on the case as it is presented by the one party or the other. To this, indeed, may be added such comments as give color to the evidence, and place it in an impressive light, appeals to the common feelings of humanity, and even (although this is hardly fair) to the personal or class prejudices of the jurors. But the ground work of all effective treatment of an American or an English jury must be a convincing array of the testimony to which they have listened, and as to the significance of which they have probably made up their minds before counsel open their mouths in the way of summing up.

This counsel, as we have lately seen, are apt to forget. When they rise to speak, they forget that the jurors are already tired of the case; that they grudge every hour and every minute that is added to the minutes and the hours and the days that they have reluctantly sat in their weary seats. And in this Beecher-Tilton case, we wonder that some one or more of the jurors did not rise long ago and say, "May it please the court, we would rather take out the rest of it in jail. Commit us, if your Honor pleases, for the full term of your power for contempt, but we cannot bear this any longer. Rather than sit here, we will lie in prison." Yet, upon a weary jury the counsel for the defendant inflicted a summing up of thirteen days—a summing up consisting, in the case of one counsel, of denunciation of the plaintiff and his witnesses, reiterated *ad nauseam*, and in that of the other, of a painful and tedious, although ingenious recapitulation of all the minutiæ of testimony which had vexed the souls and wearied the bodies of these jurymen for months. Quantity rather than quality seems to have been their object. Even Mr. Beach might have curtailed his address with advantage to himself and to his client. He could have kept the public ear for three days at most—after that his audience, in the court room or out of it, simply gave him up. A compact array of the facts in evidence on his side, with a quiet conversational argument, rather persuasive in tone and manner, would have been the most effective close of the plaintiff's case, and might have been compressed within two days; at any rate, the shorter it was the better. If lawyers would converse with men who have done the unwelcome duty of jurors, they would find that even the counsel on the winning side not unfrequently injures his case by what he thinks or hopes is a fine display of his forensic abilities. Men can see the bearing of facts and appreciate the credibility of witnesses to whom prolix orations, composed of long, intricate, fine-spun sentences, are simply an intolerable bore, as uninteresting and unconvincing as so much Greek. And these long harangues, generally lacking in real eloquence, and in all the oratorical arts which touch men's souls and convince their reason, are of comparatively late introduction. The great lawyers of past generations in this country did not indulge in them. They would almost as soon have opened a case by reading a speech from a manuscript. The new custom has become oppressive to courts, to jurors, and to the public. It is pronounced a nuisance, and wise lawyers will find hereafter that it is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

A TOPIC FOR THE CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION.

There are themes which, unless the virtue of a nation decays, are never worn out. Heroes who have shaped the destiny of a people will perpetually attract the popular reverence and admiration. In a nation's history, they are like the luminous bodies above, whose glow is never extinguished. It is a bad sign when the spirit of detraction begins to carp at the fame of men who have been enshrined in the popular heart for the services they have rendered in perilous and critical times, when the foundations of the civil fabric were laid. Nothing can be more instructive at this epoch than to revert, in books and orations and private discourse, to the pure gold of Washington's character. That his mind was not especially fertile in thoughts and suggestions, as compared with Hamilton and other contemporaries; that he was not speculative like Jefferson, or a man of wide reading like John Adams, or of scientific genius like Franklin; that he was often slow in arriving at a conclusion, and, as a soldier, did not possess that mental celerity, that rapid divination, which belonged to Napoleon and some other famous commanders—all this may be freely conceded. On the other hand, there was not one of the civilians who were intimately associated with him, who did not, in their hearts, consider his judgment superior to their own. In that high power of perceiving the truth, when the data requisite for a determination are present, he was foremost. Hence, as a guide and ruler of mankind, he towers far above the multitude of intellectual men who, with all their ideas and arguments, are less capable of deciding momentous questions correctly. In a word, he was a preeminently wise man.

We but repeat a common remark when we represent the peculiar merit of Washington to rest in that harmonious combination of qualities where nothing is in excess, nothing eccentric. In the proportion and symmetry of his powers his distinguishing excellence lies. If now we single out the traits which most deserve admiration, we must place at the head of the list his habit of self-government. This is a homely virtue. There is nothing in it that glitters before the eye. Yet in that calm, perfect command of himself—remember that he was naturally a high-spirited man, with a temper capable, on rare occasions, of being provoked to fury—in that complete mastery over his own passions, there is something worthy of the highest honor. Timothy Pickering records an instance in which he found Washington so profoundly agitated with indignation and grief that he did not venture to approach him. It was when the American General had just learned that his French allies at Newport had resolved to sail to the Chesapeake, and had thus broken up the plans and calculations which he had been maturing for months. Yet, after an hour, Pickering found his chief as tranquil as a Summer's day. The tempest was over, and Washington conversed upon the great disappointment with absolute composure. He proceeded to form another plan, which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Such instances of mental commotion were exceedingly unfrequent. They show what forces were shut up in his breast, and held under control, like the winds of Æolus. The self-government of Washington, under all the various embarrassments and provocations of the long struggle for independence, is sufficient of itself to place him in the front rank of heroic men.

The lofty disinterestedness of Washington's patriotism will be a valuable example to the end of time. He was not an orator. Yet the elder John Adams, in his diary, writes of the "sound and judicious" Mr. Lynch, one of the Delegates from Virginia to the first Continental Congress: "He told us that Col. Washington made the most eloquent speech at the Virginia Convention that ever was made. Says he: 'I will raise 1,000 men, subsist them at my own expense, and march to the relief of Boston.'" One of the signal illustrations of Washington's nobleness is found in the hearty satisfaction which he took in the military success of Gates, at the very time when there was an effort to set up this General as a rival of the Commander in Chief, by whom the latter was to be supplanted. The magnanimous spirit of Washington rose above all personal considerations. This temper of patriotic self-sacrifice he carried into civil life. No man can point to a single spot upon his career, a single occurrence in which he allowed personal ambition, envy, resentment, or vanity, to interfere with the dictates of an exalted patriotism.

But we have no design to indite another eulogy of Washington. We wish simply to remind the public that here is a profitable theme for our writers and orators, and one which it is a mistake to suppose will ever become trite or wearisome. The occurrence of the Centennial recalls attention to the labors of the revolutionary civilians and soldiers. The highest rank, according to Lord Bacon's familiar classification, belongs to the founders of nations. Among these, in the case of our own country, Washington's name will forever lead the roll.

TOO LATE.

It seems that there are ladies who cannot see any good in a system which prevents them from running at a break-neck pace along platforms and gangways to overtake the moving train and the unmoored steamboat. They think it a hardship, after maintaining a high rate of speed for the whole length of a block of houses, to find that a too-zealous official cheats them out of a well-earned success because they have failed to procure tickets, or for the still more stupid reason that they might possibly meet with accidents of a serious if not fatal character. Even the Boston ladies, in spite of their reputation for prudence, are not well pleased when the interposition of the official forefinger, thumb, or cane warns them that traveling without tickets, or trying to pursue departing trains and steam-boats, is not allowable.

One of these persons, who signs herself "A Sufferer," recently took up the cudgels for herself and fellow-sufferers in a local paper, and, as she thought, dealt some vigorous blows at the heads of the railroad and steam-boat managers. Having had occasion to go by the 8 o'clock A. M. train from Boston to Lynn, and having learned that it would take "all her time to get there," she started at a good round pace, with a result which may be better described by letting her tell her own story: "When I reached the depot, I had just time to take the cars, and as I was passing through the gate, a cane was placed before me horizontally, and the question 'Have you a ticket?' was propounded. I said, 'No; if I stop for a ticket it will make me late, and I will pay the extra fare.' But it did not avail, and as I did not care to bandy words, I hastily bought my ticket, and ran nearly the entire length of the depot, to see the train start and pass out of sight." What appears to have aggravated her more than all was the perfect composure with which the official with the cane remarked, as she returned to his gate flushed and crestfallen, "You can go, lady, in just one hour and a half." Had he condoled with instead of seeming to mock at her, she would probably never have rushed into print. As it was she was smarting under the consciousness that she had not been cutting a very beautiful figure in her unevenly-matched race with the train, and she employed the hour and a half in writing to the editor of a newspaper to say that it was very "mean" indeed for railroad and steam-boat Directors to make rules that gave gate-keepers the power to cause annoyance to persons who would much prefer to pay extra fare in the cars than to be delayed.

This is how she argues her point: "Money is not so plenty with rich or poor as to want to throw it away; but when business and time are pressing, fifteen cents will not make one break." While waiting at the depot, after writing her letter, it seems she was reinforced by other ladies who had been subjected to similar treatment, whereupon a formal meeting was held, and an agreement arrived at that she should add the following postcript: "Since the above occurrence I have met several parties who have been served the same way, and they all join with me in hoping that the Superintendent will see that others are not annoyed as we have been." But for this addition to the letter we should be inclined to suppose that the lady who signs herself "A Sufferer," was the only one aggrieved in this particular way, and that she would be likely to think better of the system she complains of after a night's sleep. The postscript shows that the dissatisfaction is not confined to one or to a few; and furthermore it seems to show that the Bostonians, male and female, have no more patience under restraint of the kind referred to than New-Yorkers, Brooklynites, or Jerseymen.

It would be almost useless to point out the evil consequences of the recklessness which one sees displayed every day; or to try and prove that haste is waste. It is much better to appeal to those who have the power, if they have not the will, to help to protect the reckless ones against themselves. It is hardly necessary to say that we most heartily approve of the system which has called forth a remonstrance from "A Sufferer," for there is little doubt that she could have had five or ten minutes to spare if she had not been laboring under the impression that the old, bungling, neck-breaking arrangements for pursuing trains still continued in existence. Henceforth, she and her so-called fellow-sufferers will be less likely to loiter.

The system which compels passengers to be not only in time, but in good time, may occasionally work hardship, as in the case of a break-down; but the benefit derived from its adoption outweighs every other consideration. The ferry managers have employed it to excellent purpose, but there is yet more that they can and ought to do with it. There should be an effectual bar on the front of every boat to prevent jumping off until the chains had been made fast, and under no circumstances should men and boys be permitted to climb over the high rails in the ferry-houses.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The one hundred and eightieth performance of "The Two Orphans," brought the season of the Union Square Theatre to a close, last night. The house was lavishly but tastefully adorned with natural flowers; bouquets and rich satin programmes were distributed among the audience; and, the spectators being so numerous as to fill the auditorium, no element of a gala evening was wanting. The season just ended has added largely to the good repute of the Union Square Theatre. It may not, indeed, be remembered as having added to the current repertoire any new and great works, or as having revealed any great actors, but it is to be referred to with praise as having presented several uncommonly attractive pieces, as having brought together a strong and popular company, and as having delighted the eye with a series of exquisite stage pictures. Conducted with exceeding business tact and liberality, the season, too, has been remunerative, as well as satisfactory in an artistic sense, for although melodramas do not take high rank in dramatic literature, it is something to interpret good melodramas and to do so with the uncommon care and force which has marked the preparation of the entertainments at the Union Square Theatre. This Fall, the destinies of the house will, of course, be directed by the same competent hands. Mr. Sheridan Shook still appears as the lessee, and the judgment and industry of Mr. Albert M. Palmer fully entitle him to retain the real management of the establishment. The company remains well-nigh unchanged; it loses, however, Mr. Mackay and gains Mr. J. H. Stoddard. Mr. Henry Tissington—to whose benefit-representation to-night and its very attractive programme it may not be amiss to call attention in this place—is to continue to discharge the functions of *chef d'orchestre*, and the paint-room will, as heretofore, be controlled by Mr. Marston. In October the season of 1875-6 is to be entered upon, and "Rose Michel," a sort of companion-piece of D'Ennery and Cormon's "Two Orphans," will then be made known to the American public.

WEST POINT.

THE LAST PARADE OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—THE BALL AND OTHER FESTIVITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

West Point, N. Y., Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

To-day is full of events at West Point. The graduating class had their last parade this evening in the ranks, the annual hop was given in the mess-hall, and their standing in studies was announced to each member of the Class of '75. The "plebs," too, began to report, and twenty-one of them in all put in an appearance at the Adjutant's office. Their mouse-like demeanor was in remarkable contrast to the martial bearing of the "plebs" of '74, now fourth classmen in full, and just about entering on their third-class rate. Last night after dark shells were thrown from the 15-inch battery to the Crow's Nest, a mile away upon a mountain's crest, and the smaller forts shelled an imaginary ship, represented by a lighted tar-barrel on the water's edge, some fourteen hundred yards off. The smaller shells were launched into the air whizzing and star-like, with their lighted fuses in view, and dropped in the immediate vicinity of the bonfire on the shore with marvellous accuracy. The mammoth bombs were hurtled sky-high, it seemed, toward the lofty hill opposite Coldspring, which gave back the thunder-like reverberation of the exploding missile that lit up its black summit so that the natural hues of green were visible for a moment. Then followed the pyrotechnic displays upon the plain. To-day the grave question of general standing was discussed by the academic officials, who have decided to announce it to-morrow. Meanwhile the standing of the members of the Class of '75 in studies was read by the Adjutant on parade this evening.

The last parade of the graduates took place this evening after 7 o'clock. The corps was reviewed by Col. Upton—the Commandant—and the First Class appeared without rifles, for the first time in four years. The parade was formed in presence of the Secretary of War, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen, and according to custom, the band played the "Dashing White Sergeant." When the corps marched out by companies, when the parade was over, the graduates broke ranks and shouted in ecstacy. Hats were kicked, and for five minutes the wholesome decorum of the Academy was broken by the gleeful shrieks of the new-born leaders of the defenders of American freedom.

The ball in the mess-hall given by the Second Class fittingly closed this eventful day to West Pointers. The place was gracefully draped with National flags, relieved by army emblems in evergreens. In every sense the ball was a great success, and will linger long in the memories of those who participated in it. To insure this, each member of the graduating class has had a magnificent album containing likenesses of the Academic Board and the cadets.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA AT BROWN.

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR—THE ANNUAL ADDRESS AND POEM—THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

The business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall at 9 A. M. to-day. There was little business of importance beyond the regular election of officers and honorary members. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Alexander Farnum; Vice President, Prof. Benjamin F. Clarke; Secretary, Prof. John H. Appleton; Treasurer, Merrick Lyon.

The election of honorary members resulted in the following additions to the society:

Non-Graduates of Brown.—Rev. J. D. Smith, of Warren, R. I.; Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Chicago, Ill.; Stephen H. Arnold, of Providence, R. I.

Graduates of Brown.—Rev. A. H. Plum, of Class of '55; Rev. R. H. Payne, Class of '65; A. Duncan Chapin, Class of '66; J. Nelson Ford, Class of '70; Joseph B. Bishop, Class of '70; Robert P. Brown, Class of '71; John D. Smith, Class of '72.

At 11 o'clock a large audience was gathered in the First Baptist Meeting-house, where the public exercises were to be held. The procession, which was formed on the college Campus, reached the First Church shortly after the hour, and the exercises began at once. Never has the Phi Beta Kappa Society been more fortunate in presenting an attractive programme. The orator was Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, LL. D., of Worcester, Mass. He spoke without manuscript, upon the subject, "Intellectual Leadership in American History," and by his graceful manner and the eloquent speech held the closest attention of his audience. He was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause. The oration was followed by the poem of Prof. William Everett, A. M., of Harvard University.

The meeting of the Alumni Association was held in Manning Hall this afternoon, the President, Alexis Caswell, occupying the chair. A large number of the Alumni were present, the classes represented ranging from 1820 to 1874. The most of the time was occupied in perfecting the by-laws of the young organization, several modifications being made. The election of officers followed and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the present ticket. Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell will therefore again serve as President, and Reuben A. Guild as Secretary. A strawberry festival for the benefit of the Brown Boat Club is being given in the great Commencement tent on the college Campus this afternoon. Each incoming train brings its quota of Brown Alumni.

THE CUBAN DUEL.

THE ENCOUNTER OF DR. CURTIS AND SENOR CORTE REAL, NEAR HAVANA—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AND ITS SEQUEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Wednesday, June 9, 1875.

A duel, with most tragic results, took place last Friday afternoon, at La Ceiba, near Marianao, between two Americans. One was shot through the hip, and the other blew his brains out. The names of the parties, who are both young married men, are Dr. Algernon Sidney Curtis, understood to be a medical partner of Dr. James M. Wood, of New-York, and Salvador Corte Real, who was engaged in the tobacco business in Havana and New-York. The duel was fought with revolvers, and without any seconds or witnesses.

According to the statement made by Dr. Curtis, he and Mr. Corte Real, as well as their families, had always been intimate friends in New-York, and he came to Cuba about two weeks before to make a short visit, and was almost daily with Corte Real and his wife. So friendly, indeed, were their relations that Corte Real had prepared an apartment in his house which Dr. Curtis was to take possession of. No motive has been assigned for the duel, but, according to Dr. Curtis, it was the result of unfounded jealousy on the part of Corte Real. Dr. Curtis states that while taking a noon nap on Friday he felt a stinging sensation on his cheek, and, starting up, found that Corte Real had slapped his face and had endeavored to repeat the act, exclaiming very excitedly, "You have dishonored me, and I want satisfaction." All attempts to pacify him were unavailing, and being unable to obtain the aid of a friend, Curtis declares that he allowed Corte Real's impetuosity and excitement to carry him away, and hiring a double coach and buying two new revolvers and a box of cartridges, they drove out in the direction of Marianao. On the way Corte Real repeatedly declared he should not survive the encounter, and Curtis' attempts to dissuade him from his intentions or listen to reason were fruitless. Upon reaching a place near La Ceiba, they got out of the coach and struck into the field, going over a hill to a piece of ground in a hollow where they were out of sight of the road. No seconds or witnesses were with them; the coachman, who probably suspected their purpose, although he had been engaged to take them back to Havana, immediately drove away. Upon reaching the ground they marched some twenty paces apart from each other, and then, counting and giving the word, they fired five shots each. Dr. Curtis declares that he expected Corte Real would cool down, and each time, he says, he himself shot over his antagonist's head. At the fifth shot, he was struck by a bullet, which passed directly through his hip, and he fell fainting. The pain of the wound brought him too only in time to see Corte Real load his pistol again, and then pressing the muzzle to his right temple, and advancing a few steps, blow out his brains and fall dead. The noise of the shots had attracted a few countrymen, to whom Curtis, nearly dead from pain and loss of blood, beckoned for assistance, but none would come near until the local authorities had been advised and reached the ground. Curtis was immediately arrested, and put under guard in a small house by the roadside. His wound is not dangerous but painful, and he has since been removed to the house of an American gentleman residing at Marianao. Corte Real's body was taken charge of by the authorities, and the matter is undergoing investigation. Curtis' account of the unhappy affair is undoubtedly true, as every particular is corroborated by the facts. One of the revolvers was empty, and the other had still a few shots in it, and the wound on Corte Real's temple is all charred and burned, as would be the result of a pistol-shot fired in close contact with the head. It has been stated that although an American citizen, Corte Real was born in Hamburg, and that he lived in Spain a considerable time. He was known to be highly excitable and "flighty," but it was never suspected his temperament would carry him to such extreme lengths as he appears to have finally gone.

THE FIGHT WITH TEXAS CATTLE THIEVES.

Galveston, Texas, June 15.—A Brownsville special to the *News* gives the following in reference to the fight between Capt. McNeely's detachment of State troops and a band of cattle thieves, below Brownsville, on the 12th inst.: "One wounded raider feigned death and crawled into high grass, where he escaped notice. He is now in Matamoras and yesterday had a ball extracted from his wound. The casualties of the raiders sum up twelve killed and one wounded. They lost, besides, eleven horses and saddles and their arms, consisting of pistols and repeating rifles. Private S. B. Smith, of the State troops, was killed. Capt. McNeely was unable to pursue the raiders, who were under Ricardo Flores, because his horses were broken down by hard service. Gen. Cortina is incensed at the killing of his cattle-thieves. The Mexican papers say the raiders were assassinated while asleep. Capt. McNeely says if they were asleep he don't want to find any of them awake. Cortina swears he will have revenge. Cortina is arming, and has been preparing for a fight for more than a week. He has received a peremptory order to report in person at the City of Mexico. Gen. Fuero left Monterey this morning on the march to Matamoras with 3,000 men. It is understood that he comes to apprehend Cortina. It is not known what this brigand chief intends to do, but he is preparing for some deviltment, and will doubtless fight Gen. Fuero if he thinks he can whip him. He may conclude to cross over to this side of the border line, place himself at the head of the Mexican squatters and lay waste the country, and then recross to the Mexican side and get pardoned by the supreme Government. The troops are on the alert and the citizens of Brownsville are adopting defensive measures.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Directors had agreed upon the terms of a compromise with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a meeting of their Executive Committee yesterday, is without foundation. Those in authority at the Pennsylvania Railroad office say there is no such committee, and furthermore, that no meeting was yesterday held to discuss the matter. The officers of the company steadily refuse to give the character of the communications between the two companies on the question of a compromise until the Board of Directors have held their meeting and decided upon some course of action. This meeting will be held at noon to-morrow. The officers further state that there is no accuracy whatever in the reports published in some of the papers this morning, or in the telegrams sent to some of the New-York papers, relative to the action of the Directors on the question of a compromise.

SELLING DEAD BODIES.

Philadelphia, June 15.—William Taylor, the Superintendent of the City Burial Grounds, was arraigned before Magistrate Kerr this afternoon. The charge was that of trafficking in dead bodies. Information having reached Coroner Goddard that this business was going on a close watch was kept on the movements of certain suspected parties and visits were paid to the different medical colleges. During last week two empty boxes, such as are used by the Coroner for burials, were found at the Woman's Medical College. A still further investigation satisfied Coroner Goddard that he had the right party. He at once swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Taylor. At the conclusion of the testimony a postponement was had until 1 o'clock to-morrow. In the meantime the defendant was held in $1,000 bail.

HAMILTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Hamilton, N. Y., June 15.—The anniversary exercises of the Hamilton Theological Seminary took place to-day, in the presence of a large number of the alumni and friends of the institution. The exercises consisted of orations by members of the graduating class and an address by Prof. Harvey, of the Seminary. The class numbered twenty-one. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Maynard, of Auburn, has been called to the chair of Ecclesiastical History, made vacant by the death of Prof. Weston. The Rev. Sylvester Burnham, of Worcester, Mass., has been appointed Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Concord, N. H., June 15.—After a long debate in the House this afternoon, the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Elections that Messrs. Raymond and Harding, Democrats, were not entitled to seats, was passed—yeas 173, nays 136. A committee was appointed to frame a memorial to Congress on the subject of resumption of specie payments.

THE SPRING RACES.

CONTINUATION OF THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

THE WEATHER AGAIN PERFECT AND THE RACING GOOD—A FEW OF THE PROMINENT SPECTATORS—AN ABSURD MISTAKE IN THE STEEPLECHASE—M'DANIEL'S FILLY TAKES THE $500 PURSE, AND DISAPPOINTS THE BETTING MEN—OLITIPA WINS THE LADIES' STAKES—GRINSTEAD, ANOTHER DARK HORSE, CARRIES OFF THE $700 PURSE—THE STEEPLECHASE WON BY DIAVOLO.

A clear sky, a mild atmosphere, and an excellent track combined to render yesterday at Jerome Park one of the most enjoyable days of the present Spring meeting. Although the day was what is technically termed an "off" one, the attendance was fully up to the average, the grand stand being comfortably filled, while the field and club-house were patronized by their regular habitués. Among the audience that occupied the balconies of the latter were August Belmont, Secretary George M. Robeson, Leonard W. Jerome, Judge John R. Brady, Pierre Lorillard, Gen. Lawrence, Courtlandt Parker, Commodore McVickers, J. M. Motley, Carroll Livingston, Phillips Phenix, William Constable, Lawrence Jerome, George P. Post, Henry Hughes, A. D. Withers, J. F. Purdy, Frank Courtlandt, T. W. Doswell, and others. The ladies were out in force, and both the grand stand and the club-house had their full share of elegant toilets and pleasant faces. The weather was that of early Summer, mingled with a slight touch of Spring. There was just enough of breeze to distend the flags on the grand stand and swell the canvas awnings that shaded the audience from the sun, but yet not enough to raise a particle of dust on the broad course beneath, except when some racer was pawing the ground, or sauntering up and down, waiting for the start. In every respect it was a continuance of that unexceptionable racing weather which has made the present season one long to be remembered. The dividends paid in the French pools were as follows: First race, McDaniel's filly, $40 10; second race, Olitipa, $7 50; third race, first heat, Grinstead, $23 10; second heat, Grinstead, $6 50; fourth race, Diavolo, $10 80. The racing is described below.

THE RACING.

THE HALF A MILE RACE.

The proceedings were opened with a dash of half a mile for two-year olds, with allowances for those by untried horses or out of untried mares. There were five youngsters entered. When the bell summoned them to weigh in Mollie Carew was absent. Of the four remaining Lady Clipper had the call in the early pools, but as soon as the betting ring arrived from the trains, Tigress jumped into supreme favor, and before the start the quotations were as follows:

Tigress	$225	$255	$350
Lady Clipper	270	255	250
Patience	100	100	125
McDaniel's filly	50	45	90
Total	$645	$655	$815

There was considerable delay in getting them in line, but the starter finally succeeded in getting them together. After one false start, the flag fell, and Tigress bolted to the outside of the track, but was apparently in the lead, with Patience second, McDaniel's filly third, and Lady Clipper last. As they ran down the new stretch McDaniel's filly ran up very fast, and when they reached the three-quarter pole before turning into the homestretch she was a neck in front of Tigress, with Patience third, and Lady Clipper fourth. As they came up the stretch McDaniel's filly shook off Tigress, and at the furlong pole was a length and a half in advance of Tigress, who was half a length in front of Patience. Sparling now endeavored to rally Tigress and she closed on the leader, but Delancy kept the McDaniel filly going, and she beat Tigress home half a length, amid great excitement, in fifty seconds. Patience was third, two lengths behind Tigress, and Lady Clipper was fourth. The result was a complete overthrow for the knowing ones, and the backers of the McDaniel stable reaped a rich harvest.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year olds. Those by untried horses, or out of untried mares, allowed 3 pounds, if both untried, allowed 5 pounds. Winner of the Juvenile Stakes 7 pounds extra. Entries to be made at the course on Wednesday, June 9, by 4 P. M. Half a mile.

D. McDaniel's b. f. by imp. Leamington, dam by Arlington, 94 pounds. Delancy........ 1
P. Lorillard's br. f. Tigress, by imp. Leamington, out of Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, 94 pounds. Sparling........ 2
August Belmont's imp. br. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage, 94 pounds. W. Ford........ 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Lady Clipper, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Crosby, 97 pounds. Houston........ 4
Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, by Narragansett, out of Chignon........ dr.
Time—0:50.

THE LADIES' STAKE.

The second race on the card was the Ladies' stake for three-year-old fillies, $100 each, half forfeit, one mile and a half. There were thirty-nine nominations and six sported colors. The race, of course, was conceded to Mr. Belmont's great filly, but the backers of McDaniel's stable placed their money on Mattie A. very freely. The pools sold at the following rates:

Olitipa	$1,100	$2,600
Mattie A.	410	850
Lizzie R. Scramble	220	330
Invoice	200	275
Misdeal	75	120
Total	$2,005	$4,175

The race was over the Belmont course, and they were started on the new stretch. Lizzie R wore blinders, and she was as fractious as usual at the post, delaying the start considerably. After one false attempt the flag fell, and Invoice rushed away in the lead, making a stiff pace immediately, the others being close together. As they came down to the three-quarter pole Mattie A challenged Invoice, with Lizzie R up third. On the homestretch, however, Invoice again got clear, and led a length and a half past the stand, Lizzie R second, a neck in front of Olitipa and Misdeal, with Scramble bringing up the rear. As they ran around the turn Invoice opened the gap to three lengths, and was three lengths in front of Olitipa, who was half a length before Lizzie R, while Mattie A was fourth, Misdeal fifth, and Scramble still behind. Running under the hill, Invoice continued to cut out the work, and was now four lengths in advance of Olitipa and Mattie A, who had run up on even terms with the former, Lizzie R retiring to the fourth place. Invoice went out of sight, still leading, and reappeared two lengths in front of Mattie A, who had passed Olitipa and taken the second place. Misdeal was fourth, and the Chamberlain pair badly beaten. As they approached the three-quarter pole Evans gave Olitipa the signal, and the race began in earnest. Mattie A had taken the lead and Olitipa followed her up while Invoice began to fall back beaten. At the three-quarter pole Mattie A. was half a length before Olitipa, but once on the straight work, Olitipa was set going, and she was soon on even terms with her competitor. They ran in this manner past the furlong-pole, but from this point the race was over, for Mattie A. was being ridden, while Olitipa was running in hand. As they approached the goal Olitipa came to the front, and won the race easily by two lengths in 2:42¾; Mattie A. was four lengths before Invoice, Misdeal was fourth, Lizzie R. fifth, and Scramble sixth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies' Stakes, for fillies three years old; $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed 15th August, 1873; one mile and a half; thirty-nine nominations; value to winner $2,950.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oliata, by Lexington. Evans........ 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe. Clark. 2
Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe. Feakes........ 3
Clark & Grinstead's ch. f. Misdeal, by Gilroy, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George. Barbee... 4
John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George. Hughes..... 5
John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire. Holloway.. 6
Time—2:42¾.

WINNERS OF THE LADIES' STAKE.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1868.	Bonnie Braes.	Imp. Balrownie.	107	20	5	3:06¾
1869.	Tasmania	Im. Australian.	107	27	4	3:07¾
1870.	[illegible]nuette	Lexington	107	37	7	3:02
1871.	Nellie Gray	Commodore	107	50	6	3:03
1872.	Victoria	Censor	107	37	7	3:11
1873.	Katy Pease	Planet	107	43	8	2:58¼
1874.	Bonaventure.	Harry of West.	107	40	5	2:42¼
1875.	Olitipa	Im Leamington	107	39	6	2:42¾

NOTE.—Previous to 1874 the distance of the race was a mile and five furlongs.

HEATS OF A MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The favorite race furnished by the programme was heats of a mile and an eighth, which had four entries; among them being Springbok, who, however, was withdrawn, and the race thus made more interesting. The reputation of Rhadamanthus made him the favorite, but those who backed him came out of the contest sadder if not wiser men. Grinstead sold the lowest in the pools, as McDaniel's filly did in the first race, and this was the second surprise of the day. The closing pools were as follows:

Rhadamanthus	$600	$1,050	$600
Fadladeen	410	475	270
Grinstead	355	360	240
Total	$1,365	$1,885	$1,110

FIRST HEAT.—They darted away together, and then Fadladeen pushed to the front, followed by Rhadamanthus. When they passed the stand, Fadladeen was showing the way by a length and a half, with Rhadamanthus second, two lengths in front of Grinstead, who was evidently to make a waiting race. Going round the turn, Rhadamanthus had his head at the tail of the old horse, while in the meantime Grinstead had moved up closer to Rhadamanthus, but soon dropped away again. When they passed the quarter-pole Rhadamanthus was challenging Fadladeen at the latter's quarter, and Grinstead was two lengths behind them. As they ran under the hill Fadladeen shook off Rhadamanthus and was two lengths before him, while Grinstead was at the latter's tail. As they went out of sight Grinstead got on even terms with Rhadamanthus, and Fadladeen was a length in front of them. When they reappeared the three horses were "nose and tail," Fadladeen first, Rhadamanthus second, and Grinstead third. The race from this point was close. Grinstead now began to make his run, and headed Rhadamanthus, and the pair were at Fadladeen's saddlegirth. Coming up the stretch Rhadamanthus left the race to the other two, but Grinstead showed his superiority and won the heat from Fadladeen easily by a length, Rhadamanthus two lengths behind. Time, 1:59¾. A change now took place in the betting, and Grinstead was a great favorite, as follows:

Grinstead	$1,300	$1,500
Fadladeen	230	210
Rhadamanthus	200	180
Total	$1,730	$1,890

SECOND HEAT.—Grinstead and Fadladeen went off together, and Rhadamanthus last. Fadladeen passed the stand two lengths in front of Grinstead, who was three lengths before Rhadamanthus. They ran round to the quarter-pole without much change in their positions, and when they went out of sight Fadladeen was a length ahead of Grinstead, who was two lengths before Rhadamanthus. When they reappeared a change occurred quite unexpectedly. Fadladeen was half a length in front of Rhadamanthus, who was leading Grinstead the same distance. When they turned into the homestretch, however, Grinstead rushed to the front and Fadladeen fell behind beaten. Grinstead won by a length, Rhadamanthus was second and three lengths before Fadladeen.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $700; winner of the mile heats on third day, 5 pounds extra; heats of a mile and an eighth.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 108 pounds. Donahue........ 1 1
August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 90 pounds. W. Ford... 3 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds. Roe... 2 3
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, by Australian, out of Hester........ dr.
Time—1:59¾, 2:01¾.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The day's sports closed with a handicap steeplechase which had as starters Meteor, Moonstone, Diavolo, Stanford Dead Head, Resolute, Daylight, and Coronet. With these horses the chase should have been a very close and exciting affair; but the course was changed, and as a consequence the jockeys lost their way and the chase turned out a farce. Experimenting in this way is unsatisfactory to the public, who pay to see a good race and are disappointed. If the course had been the usual one the day's entertainment would probably have terminated more successfully, and the spectators would have left the course better satisfied. The pools sold at the following rates:

Diavolo	$600	$525	$750
Coronet	400	225	750
Moonstone	205	300	350
Resolute	200	210	300
Stanford, Dead Head Meteor, Daylight,	320	230	305
Total	$1,725	$1,490	$2,455

They started from the inside course and ran into the south field, Stanford being left behind. They jumped over the fence into the field with Diavolo in front, Dead Head second, and the others in close order. Dead Head then took the lead, Meteor being second, and Diavolo third, and thus they took the third and fourth jumps. They made a curve in the field, coming across two more obstacles, and then came to the water jump in front of the grand stand, which they all took in a magnificent manner, causing great enthusiasm. Moonstone was over first, Daylight second, Diavolo third, Resolute fourth, Meteor fifth, Dead Head sixth, Coronet seventh, and Stanford last. All went well up to this point, but going up the hill Moonstone went out of the course, in which he was followed by Diavolo, Resolute, and Meteor. Daylight also bolted, and all of them appeared mixed except Dead Head, who went the right course, but when he came over the wall he faltered and went slowly. In the meantime Diavolo recovered the course and began the chase after Dead Head. He soon closed upon the latter, and, when they entered the regular track on the lower turn, Dead Head was but two lengths in the lead. There was a good race between them up the stretch, and they jumped the last hurdle together, but after this Diavolo came away and won the chase by three lengths, in 4:05½. About 200 yards behind Dead Head came Resolute, and an eighth of a mile behind him was Stanford, and thus they straggled in. The judges decided the race as they came in.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE—HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—Purse, $700, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 7 P. M. on Saturday, June 12; weights to appear by 12 M. on Monday, 14th of June. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. About two and a quarter miles, starting at the point for starting races of three-quarters of a mile, and running south. Any number of horses may be entered by the same owner.

George Ayre's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 149 pounds. Sutcliffe........ 1
Joseph Donahue's b. g. Dead Head, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 140 pounds. Nolan........ 2
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 147 pounds. Richardson........ 3
J. S. Cattanach's ch. h. Meteor, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, 145 pounds. Bowen........ 0
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 154 pounds. Murphy........ 0
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Stanford, 6 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 140 pounds. Slattery.... 0
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spellman, 140 pounds. Midgely.... 0
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 145 pounds. Miller........ 0
Time—4:05½.

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The Narragansett Park races commenced to-day with a moderate attendance.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third; 2:45 class; twelve entries, four starters.

R. S. Bent's b. m. Nettie Burlew	4	1	1	1
D. Mace's b. m. Maud	1	2	2	2
R. Thornton's b. m. Vesta	3	4	3	3
J. Trout's T. B. French	2	3	4	4

Time—2:35½, 2:32½, 2:37½, 2:33½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third; 2:26 class; ten starters.

C. E. Revere's b. s. H. W. Genet	2	1	1	1
J. S. Parkis' Abdallah	3	3	3	3
J. S. Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	4	2	4	4
D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche	5	4	7	2
R. Thornton's g. g. Royal George	7	5	2	7
J. Trout's g. m. Sea Foam	1	8	8	8
William Lovell's Barney Kelley	8	7	6	5
M. Carroll's b. s. Jubilee Lambert	6	6	9	6
J. Walker's blk. m. May Bird	9	9	5	9
Pike & Brown's Young Rattler	dist.			

Time—2:27, 2:25½, 2:27, 2:27.

BASE BALL.

An amateur game of base ball, between the Olympic Club, of Manhattanville, and the Keystone Club, of New-York, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Olympics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Keystones	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	1—9

Umpire—Mr. Bernard Shefflin, of the Reliance Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Olympics, 2; Keystones, 4.
Runs Earned—Olympics, 1; Keystones, 3.

This afternoon there will be a professional game on the Union Grounds between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John W. Young, of Utah, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Henry Brewerton, United States Army, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Francisco Gonzalez Errazuriz, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Stephen C. Lyford, United States Army, and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Sherman was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, on his way to Boston, to attend the Bunker Hill centennial celebration.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. William H. Emory and Inspector General D. B. Sacket, United States Army, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TRANSFER OF POLICE CAPTAINS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the following transfers were ordered: Capt. Thomas Killilea, of the Eleventh Precinct, to report for duty to Superintendent Walling; Capt. Jacob Siebert, from the Seventeenth to Thirty-first Precinct; Capt. John B. MacCullogh, late of Third Precinct, to the Seventeenth Precinct; Capt. John Gunner, from the Eighteenth Precinct to the Bureau of Street-cleaning; Capt. Jeremiah Petty, late of the Second, to the First Precinct; Capt. Thomas Cherry, from First to Eleventh Precinct; Capt. John McElwaine, from the Twenty-first to the Seventh Precinct; Capt. Michael J. Murphy, late of Twenty-eighth Precinct, to the Twenty-first Precinct, and Capt. Ira S. Garland, from the Seventh to the Eighteenth Precinct.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY—THE NOMINATION AND RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., June 15.—The Republican Convention to-day was not so large as usual when a new candidate is to be nominated, from the fact that it was merely a ratification of what the the Republicans of Maine had at their homes decided upon. However, every part of the State was represented and the convention was the most harmonious ever held in Maine. The speeches were all short, but were timely and spirited. There was an animated debate in the Committee on Resolutions over the third term question. A resolution similar to that adopted in Ohio was offered, discussed, and rejected, on the ground that the letter of President Grant had completely obviated any cause of uneasiness on that subject, and that any expression would be little better than an insult to the President. Congressman Hale was very earnest in his opposition to such a resolution.

The remarks of Gen. Conner in accepting the nomination of the convention are pronounced by all to be the best declaration of principles and purposes with which the party can go to the people. The nomination is hailed with delight by the younger portion of the party, and is most acceptable to the party veterans. The Republicans of Maine open the campaign under the most happy auspices, and will achieve another signal victory in September. A series of resolutions were adopted, the salient points of which are as follows:

That the Union of the States must be maintained at all hazards. That the Government is that of the nation, not of the confederacy. That local self-government in matters purely local must be adhered to. That there can be no legitimate conflict between the powers of the nation and of any State. That a sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. That the most kindly and fraternal relations should be cultivated between all sections of the country.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA—TRADE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Board of Trade commenced to-day at noon, at the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Mercantile Library Building. Hon. Frederick Fraley, President, occupied the chair. Charles Randolph was Secretary. The following Boards of Trade and other organizations of like character were represented: Baltimore Board of Trade—S. P. Thompson, James Carey Coale, Henry S. Smith. Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange—William S. Young, Henry A. Parr, R. B. Bayard. Boston Board of Trade—Benjamin F. Nourse, James S. Rosser, Jerome Jones, Edward McKinson. Chicago Board of Trade—George M. Hew, D. W. Irwin, S. H. McCrea, John P. Reynolds, Alexander Murison, W. P. Dickinson, A. M. Wright, Charles J. Gilbert. Detroit Board of Trade—J. D. Hayes. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce—William E. Smith, Edward D. Holton, Robert Lindblom. Newark Board of Trade—Thomas B. Pedder. New-York Chamber of Commerce—Samuel D. Babcock, George Opdyke, James S. T. Stranahan, Elliot C. Cowdin. New-York Produce Exchange—L. J. Stark, Franklin Edson, John H. Boynton, Frederick Meissner, James W. McColloh, Forest H. Parker, Edward Hincken, William H. Phillips, C. B. Lockwood, Charles R. Hickox. New-York Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade—John C. Havemeyer, Francis B. Thurber. Philadelphia Board of Trade—Henry Winsor, John P. Wetherill, William C. Kent, George N. Alden, and George K. Busby. New-York Cheap Transportation Association—George A. Merwin, John F. Henry, Charles Watrous. Philadelphia Commercial Exchange—O. Hoffman, J. H. Jeffries, John H. Michener, William Massey, Portland Board of Trade. J. C. Hersey, C. H. Haskel, Providence Board of Trade. William Grosvener, Wilmington Board of Trade. St. Louis Board of Trade, by William M. Grosvenor. The Boards of Trade of Buffalo, Kansas City, Mobile, and Wilmington, and the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, were also represented.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, of the North Presbyterian Church, of this city. Mr. John Welsh, President of the Board of Trade, of this city, delivered the address of welcome. Hon. William E. Smith, of Milwaukee, at the request of Mr. Fraley, responded to Mr. Welsh.

Mr. Hew, of Chicago, moved that all those delegates present, the credentials of whose boards have not been received, should be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to. The President announced that he had received a communication from the delegates appointed by the various boards in Boston that they would not be present on account of the Bunker Hill celebration in that city on Thursday next. Also a communication from Portland, stating that the delegation from that place would be unable to attend. F. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, moved that the Secretary be requested to inform the Boston delegates of the regret felt by the National Board at their absence, and also to tell them that it was the sense of the board that they and every one else should stay at home and attend the celebration. Agreed to.

The seventh annual report of the Executive Council was presented and read.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Providence, occupied the Chair. The election of President was proceeded with, and Mr. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was elected almost unanimously. Mr. Grosvenor introduced Mr. Fraley, who, in a few fitting remarks, responded to the honor conferred upon him in his re-election. The election of fourteen Vice Presidents, who, with the President, form the Executive Council of the board, was then proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Samuel P. Thompson, of Baltimore; B. F. Nourse, of Boston; George W. Howe, of Chicago; B. F. Covington, of Cincinnati; G. D. Hayes, of Detroit; W. E. Smith, of Milwaukee; William M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis; George Opdpke, of New-York; Franklin Edson, of New-York; C. J. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; S. C. Hervey, of Portland; William Grosvenor, of Providence; Thomas A. Price, of Mobile, and G. N. Allen, of Philadelphia. They, with the President, form the Executive Council.

The reports of committees being in order, the Committee on Transportation presented their report, action on the same being deferred for the present. It treats of the effect upon the cost of transportation, of combinations between railway companies, of leases of roads, of the conduct of the so-called fast freight lines, of the tariff upon iron, of watering stock, etc.

A communication was read from the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, covering forty copies of the report of their last meeting.

A report of Mr. Nourse, of Boston, on savings banks, was presented and postponed.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the admission of the New-York Cheap Transportation Company and the Scranton Board of Trade. Both were admitted.

The resolutions of the Baltimore meeting denouncing the capitation tax collected from immigrants as unjust and odious, was discussed and then laid on the table. The board then adjourned until to-morrow. This evening the Executive Council held a private session.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of June 12 says: "The wheat crop of Upper Mississippi has turned out as well as the harvest of Georgia and Alabama, and we trust will aid materially in reducing the demand upon the North-west and breaking down the Chicago 'corner.' The Vicksburg *Herald* of Tuesday says: 'The breadth of land planted in wheat last Fall and Winter was greatly in excess of any previous year in the history of the State, and the abundant yield per acre, taken in connection with the largely increased area, will make the amount harvested in Mississippi in 1875 equal to the amount garnered in any ten years previously.' From parts of Tennessee, too, we have cheering reports."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* of June 12 says that the crop prospects in that section are the most promising that it has had since the war. From all directions the information is cheering, and present indications are, that the people of the State will enjoy a season of remarkable prosperity this Fall.

A SINGULAR SPECIMEN.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* says that when Dr. Germer, of that city, was in the great West a few years ago he was presented at Cannon Ball River, Dakota, with a ball about three inches in diameter, covered with dust, and having the appearance of being partially fused on a portion of the surface. He threw it into a box of relics, and thought no more of the matter until a week or two ago, when he was overhauling the pile and discovered the ball. Taking it to a machine shop he thought he would smooth up the ragged edges a little; but upon putting it upon a grindstone he discovered that the ball was not iron, but a material harder than hardened steel, and that the stone had but little effect upon it, and that it would scratch glass readily. He has come to the conclusion that it is an aerolite or meteoric stone, nearly round, and resembling a cannon-ball, with the exception that it is heavier than iron.

WASHINGTON.

THE REUNION OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO BE PRESENT—THE TRIAL OF THE MAIL CONTRACT SWINDLERS—A STRONG COMBINATION AT WORK TO SAVE THEM OR PREVENT FURTHER EXPOSURES—THE NEW FOREIGN POSTAGE RULES—THE BLACK HILLS COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Ransom passed through here to-day on his way to West Point. He is a member of the Board of Visitors. He says that many Southern men who graduated at the Military Academy, and who were in the Confederate Army, are going to West Point to attend the reunion of graduates. This year, for the first time since the war, the ex-Confederates will mingle in the reunion.

THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The case of Hinds and others indicted for fraudulently procuring postal contracts, was brought up for trial in the Criminal Court to-day, and the taking of testimony begun. It seems incredible that Hinds can escape conviction and punishment. There is a combination of unknown strength exerting influence in his behalf, but the men who are particularly interested in securing his escape are not now very influential. Three States have been made the theatre of fraudulent bidders—Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas. Suspicion is cast upon leading politicians in all these States, and it is undoubtedly true that the exposures thus far made only touch upon the margin of the real frauds that have been perpetrated.

There was a purpose said to exist on the part of those interested to have the trial postponed at this term, in hope that the suit might be compromised or indefinitely continued. The attempt was not made, and some different plan has no doubt been concocted. The opinion is quite generally entertained that Hinds will "squeal," as the detectives say, when he finds the prison doors open before him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, in its cotton report for June, states that the threatened reduction in area has not taken place, nor has the reduced area of last year been much enlarged. The reported increase is between 1 and 2 per cent. The comparison with last year is as follows: North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 106; Georgia, 96; Florida, 99; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 102; Louisiana, 101; Texas, 108; Arkansas, 101; Tennessee, 92. The report of condition is the most favorable in the past five seasons, with the exception of that of 1872. The order of precedence in this respect is 1872, 1875, 1873, 1871, and 1874. Though planting was late and the soil generally too wet and cold for rapid germination, the stand is comparatively good, and the recent weather has been more favorable to rapid growth. The crop is also unusually clean. The following is a comparison with a crop of full vitality and normal growth in all respects for the present month: North Carolina, 92; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 91; Florida, 94; Alabama, 101; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 96; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 99.

THE FOREIGN POSTAGE REGULATIONS.

The Bureau of Foreign Mails of the Post Office Department is busily occupied in preparing the necessary instructions and blanks for putting into operation the Postal Code arranged at the Treaty of Berne. France made a stipulation, when agreeing to the Treaty, that it should not take effect in her domain until Jan. 1, 1876. As all the mails going from this country or England to Spain, Portugal, and Greece must pass through France, it is found that the uniform rate agreed upon, viz., five cents, will not carry a letter to these countries until after Jan. 1, 1876, and after all the blanks had been sent out to the United States offices it became necessary to modify them all to meet this state of affairs, and it is now being done at the Government Printing Office, causing considerable delay, although everything will be in readiness at the designated time, July 1. After next January the rates will be uniform.

THE BLACK HILLS COMMISSIONERS.

The commission to treat with the Sioux Indians has been increased to eight members. As it was not known who would accept, and as invitations were extended to more than were actually needed, eight finally accepted. The following are the names: Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa; Bishop E. R. Ames, of Maryland; Hon. F. W. Palmer, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Dakota; G. P. Beauvois, of Missouri, and J. R. O'Beirne, of New-York. Joseph W. Dwyer was appointed secretary. The salary of each will be $8 a day with an allowance for necessary expenses.

THE SIXTH AUDITORSHIP.

There is now no doubt that Jacob M. McGrew, of Ohio, for a long time Chief Clerk of the Sixth Auditor's office, will be appointed Auditor during the present week, in the place of ex-Congressman Sheats, of Alabama. It will be recollected that Sheats was appointed only about three months ago, but for reasons satisfactory to the President has been removed. He has been absent several weeks in Alabama, and will not, owing to the termination of his brief official authority return.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,216,670; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,260,000; coin, $80,807,771, including $19,586,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $163,630; and the Customs receipts, $488,868.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jacob H. Sturgeon has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for St. Louis; George A. Betterworth is appointed Gauger for the First Ohio District; and Augustus Newton, Sr., for the Fifth Iowa District.

NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank, of Newport, Ky., with a capital of $100,000, was to-day authorized to commence business.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In the Court of Alabama Claims to-day the following business was transacted:

Judgments Rendered.—In case No. 224, in favor of David Rosenweg, $1,207 56; case No. 225, M. Levy, passed; case No. 234, Egbert S. Benedict, $1,287 38; in case No. 345, J. L. Tarbox, et al., judgment, $1,148 46; No. 347, C. S. Parsons et al., $846 52; No. 507, Wheeler & Merritt, judgment, $417 60; No. 401, Fred. Martin, $700; No. 445, Peter Grooves, $1,000; No. 482, Cyrus Palmer, $1,115 10; No. 483, Samuel Fagins, $570; No. 612, E. P. Henderson, $2,297; No. 748, John Rogers, $255; No. 1,161, Frederick K. Van Kirk, $400; No. 1,164, Frederick L. Stowell, $1,363; John Merrill, $870.

J. W. Dennis, Esq., entered a motion for a rehearing of case No. 158, Joseph Levoise.

Edward Jordan, Esq., entered a motion for a rehearing of case No. 793.

The regular order of the day, the argument upon demurrers entered in seventy-two cases, embracing war premiums, having been reached, all the cases containing that claim were argued and submitted. Hon. H. H. Wells, of this city, and Charles J. Foster, of New-York, appearing against demurrers entered, and John A. J. Creswell in support.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—Indictments have been found against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district; Col. John A. Joyce, Alfred Bevis, and Edward B. Frazier, and they appeared before the United States District Court yesterday. The charges against McDonald and Joyce are marked on the docket "Criminal, for destroying public records," and the charges against Bevis and Frazier, "the removal and concealment of spirits, and failing to efface stamps and brands." Judge Treat fixed the bail of McDonald and Joyce at $10,000; that of Frazier at $5,000, and that of Bevis at $2,500.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* comes to the rescue of Jefferson Davis, saying: "No one entered into the secession movement with greater regret and hesitation than Mr. Davis. His speeches for the Union during his visit to New-England, just before secession, exhibited an ardent desire to avert the calamity which the Republican Party was threatening. Mr. Davis was not in advance of, but rather behind, the people. He did not seek the position of President of the Confederacy. That office was thrust upon him by a unanimous people. After he accepted it he pleaded for the laws and usages of civilized warfare when many who are now high in the regard of the Northern people, and some who have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, were in favor of raising the black flag, and consigning all alike, guilty and innocent, women and children, to a common butchery. It was the iron hand of Jefferson Davis which held the most horrid passions in check, and which preserved unsullied the banner of St. Andrew. While there are some traits of his character which we did not like, there is nothing in his career which any honorable man can stamp with opprobium. If he erred, his errors were a love of the cause which the people had committed to his hands, and an unconquerable determination to liberate his people."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Six million feet of lumber were destroyed by the fire at Edwards' mill, Thurso, Quebec, on Monday night. The mill, large stables and outbuildings belonging to the establishment, and seven dwelling-houses were consumed, and the fire communicating to the woods endangered the farmhouses for miles around. The fire in the woods is still raging. The following companies hold risks on the property: Imperial, $10,000; Ætna, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Royal Canadian, $7,500; London Assurance, $5,000; British American, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Western, $5,000; Queen's, $2,500.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the store of Farrington Brothers & Co., at Newfield, N. Y., eight miles from Ithaca, was broken into, the safe broken open, and the building fired. The flames spread rapidly in every direction, and two dwellings, one hotel, and every place of business in the village were destroyed. The safe contained $500 in money and bonds, notes, &c., in all worth about $151,000. A steamer went from Ithaca, but the fire had died out when it reached Newfield. The loss is estimated at about $80,000; insurance only about $17,000, mostly in Watertown and Glen's Falls. Twenty buildings, including fifteen business places, were burned. Not a store is left in the place. A reward of $500 is offered by the Sheriff for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the first floor of the building No 163 Eldridge street, owned by John L. Kipp, and occupied by him as a wagon and truck factory. The flames spread very rapidly to the upper floor of the building, and before they could be extinguished the interior of the factory was almost completely destroyed. The loss on stock, machinery, and building is estimated at $25,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

The bush fires which have been raging in Gloucester, Ontario, for some days past, reached a French settlement on Monday and destroyed five houses, with barns, fences, and several head of cattle and a large quantity of wood. Several families have also been burned out in Russell.

A fire broke out at Barrasois, near Ingoniche, Cape Breton, on the 6th inst., destroying five houses and sweeping everything between there and Green Cove, a distance of nine miles, and totally destroying the latter place, which contained about twenty houses.

A fire occurred last evening on the top floor of the three-story brick building No. 44 West Thirty-first street, owned and occupied by Robert Greacen as a distillery. Damage to stock and building, $1,500; insured.

The New-Market Cotton Mills, at Middleboro, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Loss about $25,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, a previous attempt having been made.

A fire at South Adams, Mass., on Monday, destroyed the dwelling of George W. Sherman. Loss, $2,800; insurance, $2,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The frost on Monday morning was severe enough near Newton, N. J., to destroy Lima beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, and corn.

The Halifax (N. S.) contingent of the Wimbledon rifle team left by the steamer Falmouth, for Portland, last night, for Quebec.

The death sentences of Greaves and Sparham, the Brockville (Ontario) abortionists, have been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Arthur W. Hall, Superintendent of the Augusta (Me.) City Farm, was gored by a bull on Monday, and died last evening of his injuries.

James B. McKean, late Chief Justice, was to-day admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

The schedule of the assets and liabilities of Abraham Jackson, the defaulting Boston lawyer, filed in the United States Court, shows liabilities, $417,720; assets, $151,618 85.

Frank A. Greener, late a Receiving Clerk in the Receiver of Taxes' Office, Philadelphia, is at present in custody on a charge of appropriating about $10,000 of taxes received to his own use.

One of a gang of quarrymen at work on the House of Correction grounds at Philadelphia, named Duffy, on Monday endeavored to stir up a revolt, making an attack upon one of the guards. The guard shot him dead.

The American Institute of Homeopathy is celebrating its thirty-second anniversary at Put-in Bay, Ohio. In the absence of the President, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, of New-Orleans, the Vice President, Dr. L. E. Obee, of La Crosse, Wis., presided.

Secretary Bristow has written to the Boston merchants who invited him to meet them at dinner during his visit on the occasion of the Bunker Hill Centennial, to express regret that his duties will compel him to remain in Washington all this week.

A two-year-old child was lost in the woods near Blooming Grove, Pike County, Penn., for three days last week, and was found unconscious in a rattlesnake den. Four of the snakes had to be killed by the rescuer before the child could be touched.

A violent tornado and thunder storm, at Quincy, Ill., on Monday, blew down a number of houses, killing one man, and injuring several people seriously. The damage to houses and barns is estimated at $50,000. Several bridges and culverts on railroads leading into the city were washed away.

The widow of Samuel Williston, founder of Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., gave to the seminary yesterday the Williston homestead, of about fifteen acres, valued at $50,000, on condition that the new library building shall be placed upon it, and that she retain the family mansion as her residence during her life.

Excursionists from Savannah, Ga., went to Arkwright Island on Monday, and while a number were in bathing they were carried out to sea. Frank C. O'Driscoll, a merchant of that city, and Charles R. Johnson, a clerk, were drowned. Miss Johnson was rescued after she had been in the water half an hour, having been kept afloat by her bathing dress.

AN ARMY OF GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 15.—The city is full of grasshoppers, stragglers from the vast army which passed over here yesterday. Private gardens, fruit trees, and all sorts of vegetation have suffered to a great extent. *Herald* specials to-night from the principal portions of the State say the grasshoppers are passing over northward and doing little or no damage as yet. The crops are the finest ever known.

THE IOWA EPISCOPATE.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* prints the following letter to Bishop Elect Eccleston from several members of the Conference Committee of the late Iowa State Episcopal Convention, assuring him of the baselessness of the most important and specific charge appearing in the so-called open letter to him by J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque:

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 8, 1875.

Rev. James H. Eccleston, Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: We presume before this the open letter of J. M. Griffith, Esq., has reached you. In reply to the following portion of the same, which we quote, "It is apparent that the three additional ballots insisted on in the Conference Committee, before announcing the name of the compromise candidate, were designed to force an election by some means on one of these ballots." As this portion of Mr. Griffith's letter may be construed as an intended reflection upon your friends upon the Conference Committee, we desire to say that the above statement is not justified by the action of the Conference Committee, neither is it true in fact. The sole and only object, so far as we are advised or believe, was to give the convention an opportunity to select its own candidate fairly and freely. If Mr. Griffith has no better grounds upon which to predicate the balance of his letter, he has done himself as well as his church a great wrong. So far as we know or are advised, there was no fraud or unfair dealing in your election. And nothing came under our observations to lead us to believe that such had been the case.

Rev. JAMES TRIMBLE,
Rev. A. A. BUTLER,
J. L. DAYMUDE,
JOHN MITCHELL,
of Conference Committee.

TWICE MARRIED AND YET NOT A WIFE.

In 1866 Mrs. Esther Amsdell, wife of George I. Amsdell, of Albany, obtained an absolute decree of divorce from him, and on the 3d of June, 1874, she was remarried to him by Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and now, according to a complaint filed in the County Clerk's office, it appears that, although twice married, Mrs. A. is not legally a wife. The complaint alleges that after the second marriage she was persuaded by Amsdell to surrender certain valuable papers which put her in possession of property, and that she is advised by counsel that the second marriage is null and void, as the decree of divorce prohibited Amsdell from again marrying during the life of his wife, and she therefore prays the court to issue an order to restore her the papers granted her by the decree of divorce, and surrendered by her to Amsdell after the second marriage.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16—1 A. M.—The pressure is low everywhere east of the Mississippi. Southerly winds, warm, clear weather have prevailed in the Gulf States. South-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy and cool weather in the South Atlantic and Middle States, with occasional rain in the latter. North-west to north-east winds, cool, clear weather in New-England. Low pressure, north-east to south-west winds, warm, cloudy weather and occasional rain from the lakes to the Ohio Valley. South-east to north-east winds, clear, warm weather in the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, Memphis, and St. Louis, and risen at Yorktown and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, light, variable winds, mostly from north-east to north-west; warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain in the former.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, south-westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, light north-east to north-west winds, stationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower pressure, warm, clear weather, and south-east winds.

The rivers generally fall, except the Upper Mississippi, which will probably remain stationary.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The steamer State of Nevada, chartered by the Red Star Line, and belonging to the State Line, sailing from Antwerp to New-York, with eight first cabin, eight second cabin, and 120 steerage passengers, left Flushing on June 2, at 5 P. M. The steamer met with light westerly winds and slightly foggy weather, until June 10, when it encountered a dense fog, in latitude 43° 64′. The fog-whistle was then sounded, lookouts strictly kept at the forecastle head, and two extra men put in the wheelhouse, while the temperature of the air and water was carefully recorded every half hour by the junior officers. At 12:10 P. M., while the Captain and senior officers were on the bridge together, the ship struck a large iceberg a little on the front bow, staving in the topgallant forecastle, splitting the plates under the spar deck, and carrying away a portion of the stern, topsail, and topgallant stays. The engines were immediately reversed and stopped, the boats all swung out, the hold sounded, and the ship found to be making no water. At 4:20 A. M., on June 11, the fog having slightly lifted, the ship proceeded on its course at half speed, keeping a vigilant lookout. On June 14 the ship received a pilot on board, and yesterday, at 9:55 A. M., safely reached Sandy Hook.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Mr. Lansenau, German Centennial Commissioner, informed Inspector Gen. Goshorn to-night that his country would require the entire space allotted in the main building for 600 exhibitors, 5,500 square feet in the machinery hall, 15,000 square feet of wall space in the art gallery, and 476 feet floor space for works from 200 artists.

ESCAPE OF A DEFAULTER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15.—James A. Chastaine, the defaulting book-keeper of Ely, Harvey & Richardson, was arrested at Hot Springs, Ark., on Saturday, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus and escaped. The amount of his defalcation is not known, but it will exceed $10,000. Chastaine is from Georgia, and respectably connected.

A NEW PLAN FOR DISPOSING OF THE CITY REFUSE.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, yesterday, the Secretary was instructed to confer with the Police Commissioners upon the subject of the proper disposition of the City refuse and street-sweepings. It was also resolved that the President should appoint a committee, of which he is to be a member, to confer with the Mayor on the same subject. This action was taken in consequence of the receipt from Inspector Thorne of a communication to the effect that, since dumping on the Harlem flats had been prohibited, the City garbage had accumulated until there was no place to put it, and that therefore, as it was impossible to tow the scows outside of Sandy Hook without endangering the lives of the men employed on them, it was necessary to ask permission to dump them in the harbor. It is probable that the Commissioners will advise the adoption of the method of getting rid of garbage now in use in Cork, Ireland, where, instead of 40-ton scows, vessels carrying 500 to 700 tons are used which can steam to sea without danger. One such vessel will do the work of twenty scows, and four will be sufficient for the City.

COURT NOTES.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the suit of Benjamin G. Arnold and others against the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company to recover the insurance on the cargo of the Eliza and Maria, which was sunk by a collision in Hampton Roads, Judge Westbrook gave judgment for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Leopold Offenheim pleaded guilty to the charge that on the 9th of last April he appropriated an express package containing $800, and belonging to his employer, Mr. N. H. Patterson, of No. 182 Fulton street. He was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years at hard labor in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up for trial Henry Massey, who was charged with swindling Hial Hodge, a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., stopping temporarily in this city, out of $160 by means of a gambling table. Massey pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to pay a fine of $250 and to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The suit of Patrick Reilly, to recover at the rate of $3 per day for serving notices of unpaid taxes on non-residents, from February to May, 1870, was dismissed by Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on the ground of irregularity in his appointment. He had been employed by a Mr. Gardner, one of the employes of the Commissioners of Taxes.

John McCafferty and Mathias Bradley recovered against the City yesterday a judgment for over $10,500, as a portion of the award made for property taken for the extension of Lexington avenue. The whole award was $13,800, but as the property had been purchased from the City, and there was still due, according to the terms of the sale at auction, the sum of $3,241, the Court directed the verdict to be rendered less that amount.

In the General Sessions Court yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted pleas of attempted burglary from John Kenny and Harry Williams, who broke into the store of Joseph Cohn, at No. 29 East Broadway, and stole clothing valued at $135, and from Franklin Moore and Frank Moseby, who were captured while attempting to commit a burglary on the premises of Theodore Vick, at No. 135 West Thirty-third street. Recorder Hackett sent Kenny and Williams to State Prison for two years and six months, and the other prisoners to the Penitentiary for the same period.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning nearly twenty half-drunken young men belonging to the John O'Brien Association left their meeting-room and marched through Fourth street to Broadway, up which they proceeded to Eighth street, kicking over all the ash and garbage barrels on their way. For this they were remonstrated with by John Driscoll, foreman of the Broadway street-sweepers, and they thereupon knocked him down and kicked and beat him outrageously. Eight of his assailants, named William Packenham, John White, George Haughey, John McShane, Charles Feeney, Patrick Wall, David Deming, and John Feeney, were arrested, arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, and remanded to await the result of Driscoll's injuries.

Charlier Institute, Central Park.

Closing exercises on Friday evening, June 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Lessons resumed on Sept. 13. Applications for new pupils received from June 21 to June 30, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Examinations made. The new prospectus contains the names of pupils during the past twenty years. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

—*Advertisement.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.—*Advertisement.*

A MOST USEFUL ARTICLE in every household is a sewing machine. The WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE combines in every degree the most perfect machine yet invented. It is elegant in finish, simple to learn, runs smoothly and quickly, and what is more important, is the cheapest. The Wilson Machine has received the highest praise from all who have used it, and stands at the head of all sewing machines. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at Macy's, New-York. This company want a few more good agents. —*Advertisement.*

THE STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON (Norwich Line) will leave Pier No. 40 North River, to-night at 6 o'clock, connecting at New-London with express train for Boston, arriving there at 6 A. M. Palace cars attached.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE BLACK HILLS MANIA; THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

CAPT. BOYTON'S LONG SWIM.

HOW DEAF MUTES ARE TAUGHT TO SPEAK.

SOME ANECDOTES FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S NEW BOOK.

FODDER CROPS; THE SOUTH; BUTTER-MAKING; THE MOLE; ROSE CULTURE.

REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, black-heads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes

AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note-papers, &c. Established 1840.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

The Peruvian Syrup builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and chronic diseases.

Deshler's Pills are the Best and Safest Remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

JONES—WAKEFIELD.—June 15, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James L. Maxwell, Rector of Trinity Church, Montclair, N. J., W. GIBSON JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, to LULA VIRGINIA, daughter of W. F. Wakefield, Esq., all of New-York City. No cards.

☞ Scranton papers please copy.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Jan. 15, suddenly, KATE VAN DEWATER, wife of Hoffman Beach.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEATTIE.—On Tuesday morning, June 15, of diphtheria, WM. S. BEATTIE, youngest son of William and Mary Beattie, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are affectionately invited to attend his funeral to-day (Wednesday, June 16,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 397 3d av.

BERRIEN.—On the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, JAMES L. BERRIEN, in the 56th year of his age.

CARY.—Suddenly, at Babylon, Long Island, June 14, GEORGE S. CARY, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLEAVES.—At Greenport, Long Island, on Thursday, June 10, after a severe illness of seven months, ORANGE R. CLEAVES, aged 70 years.

CLARK.—Sunday morning, 13th inst., at his residence in this City, after a lingering illness, ALBERT CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from University Place Church, corner 10th st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

COOPER.—On Sunday, June 13, JOHN COOPER, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will take place from St. Alban's Church, East 47th st., near Lexington av., on Wednesday, June 16, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ELY.—On Tuesday, June 15, of diphtheria, GEORGE CLARK, only child of B. Franklin and Lizzie O. Ely, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

JONES.—EMILY RUTH, only child of William N. and Frances S. Jones, at the Marlborough House, on Monday morning, June 14, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., at St. Ann's Church, West 18th st., near 5th av.

☞ Brooklyn and Boston papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, June 15, of diphtheria, ADA GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Richard L. and Clara Leggett.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 281 Adelphi st.

MAYER.—On Monday, June 14, 1875, ADELE, widow of the late David Mayer.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Simon Wormser, No. 25 West 48th st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

STAATS.—June 14, JOHN B. STAATS, in the 80th year of his age, formerly a resident of Albany.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, June 16, at 3:30 o'clock, from Dr. Cuyler's church, corner Lafayette av. and Oxford st., Brooklyn. Take Fulton or Greene av. cars at Fulton Ferry.

SERRELL.—JOHN J. SERRELL, Bayonne, N. J., Sunday, June 13th inst., aged 59 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at depot in Bayonne to meet 11:15 A. M. train Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, of diphtheria, EDITH, only daughter of Henry C. and Emma E. St. John, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, William Scott, No. 295 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VAN CLEEF.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 13, Rev. CORNELIUS VAN CLEEF, D. D., aged 75 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the First Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 16, at 11 o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Monday, June 14, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH L., widow of John W. Wheeler, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Henry A. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 170 Clinton st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD DO not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

LIBRARY
of the late
JUDGE J. H. McCUNN.
Comprising a select collection of
LAW BOOKS.

Also, a choice assortment of miscellaneous works, English and American editions; including sets of "Niles' Weekly Register," 74 vols.; Hogarth's Works, folio; London "Punch," 21 vols.; "Edinburgh Review," 55 vols., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, June 17 and 18, at 4 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture, removed from Hoeger's Storage Warehouse, comprising Aubusson and velvet carpets, rose-wood grand piano-forte, by Steinway; rose-wood grand piano-forte, by Raven; also, bedding, bed linen, fine parlor and bedroom sets, refrigerators, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 19, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA is the best preparation of that alkali they have ever seen, and strongly recommend it for disorders of the stomach, gout, and gravel. It is peculiarly beneficial to children and females. Sold by all druggists.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PICTURESQUE AMERICA.—PARTIES HAVING unbound numbers of this book, wishing to dispose of them, can obtain the highest price for them by addressing BOOKS, Box No. 188 Times Office.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced attractions at the Exchange yesterday, June 15, were of a more interesting character than usual, and drew out a large audience. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at a public auction sale, offered the annexed list of improved and unimproved City property: One two-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by 30.5 by 25 by 37.5, Nos. 1,467 and 1,469 Broadway, west side, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street; knocked down for $45,000 to D. Herbert. One four-story brick house, with lot 25.9 by 125, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street, together with stable and lot 25 by 77.5, No. 1 West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, lots together form an L; knocked down for $100,000 to C. R. McMann. One four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lots each 20 by 100.5, No. 487 West Fifty-seventh street, north side, west of Ninth avenue; knocked down for $22,000 to R. W. Salway. One plot of land, 40.5 by 161.8 by 40.5 by 163.6, on Broadway, north-east corner of West Fifty-first street, running through to Seventh avenue; knocked down for $95,000 to C. A. Hunter. One gore lot, 30.6 by 182 by 195.9, on Broadway, south-west corner of West Fifty-seventh street; knocked down for $49,500 to J. Doughtery. One plot of land, 46 by 138.9 by 41 by 118, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Sixty-ninth street, running through to Seventh avenue, knocked down for $58,000 to F. Sheppard; and one lot, 26.10 by 99.7 by 25.8 by 91.4, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Seventy-third street, knocked down for $24,500 to Robert Marshall. Five lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Ninetieth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; knocked down for $2,400 each. Five lots, each 20 by 100.8, adjoining the above, together with five lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; knocked down for $2,350 each. The five houses, with lots, Nos. 489 to 497 West Fifty-seventh street, were withdrawn from the sale.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 250 feet east of Third avenue, for $10,000 to Adam Norris and J. B. Johnston, plaintiff for the trust. Also, a similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75.6 by 100.5, on Second avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of East One Hundredth street; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue; nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 255 feet west of Second avenue, and ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-ninth street, north side, 255 feet west of Second avenue; sold together for $22,000, to J. K. Beecher, plaintiff.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, being the entire front between East One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, for $33,500, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, a similar sale of plat, (size irregular,) with improvements, adjoining the above in the rear, for $9,000, to C. B. Drew. A house, with lots, No. 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 347.6 feet west of Sixth avenue, offered by the same auctioneer, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of one three-story English basement brick house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 325 East Sixty-second street, north side, 252 feet east of Second avenue, for $5,100, to the Guardian Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the brick tenement, with lot, No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street, adjourned to June 29; also, the sale of one-third interest in the block bounded by the Boulevard, Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, and the Grand Circle, adjourned *sine die*; sale by George H. Scott of four lots on West Ninety-ninth street, east of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to June 29; sale by Samuel A. Steel of a plot of land fronting on Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-first street, adjourned *sine die*; and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of land bounded by Helen, Lewis, Ella streets, and Morrisania avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 83.3, No. 110 West Fifteenth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. L. Hiliner, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 291.2 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. F. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the lease of a plot of ground known as the "Fleetwood Race Course," containing about sixty-one acres and a half, in the town of Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, one plot of land, 100 by 121.4, on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, at Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.	
10 lots, East 100th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av.: 25x100.8 each	$10,000
3 lots, 2d av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of East 100th st., together 75x100.5; 3 lots, East 100th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11 each; 9 lots, East 100th st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11 each; and 10 lots, East 99th st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11 each	22,000
By James M. Miller.	
10 lots, 2d av., e. s., being the entire front between East 122d and 123d sts., plot 201.10x80	$33,500
1 gore lot, with improvements, in rear of the above	9,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 three-story English basement brick house with lot, No. 325 East 62d st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 17x100.5	$5,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 14.

Broadway, e. s., No. 626, 25x103, Jane Palconer, to J. G. & F. R. Falconer, two-third part	$40,000
7th st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10; S. Solomon, to S. Solomon and J. Katzenberg	12,000
West 12th st., n. e. corner of 4th st., 22.6x36.10; J. Collins, to J. J. Crumley	16,000
Same property; J. J. Crumley, to Frances J., wife of J. Collins	16,000
14th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x103.1; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to P. McDonnell	10,000
18th st., n. s., 210.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 75x92; Julia, wife of G. Kuhn, to H. Frecking	250,000
48th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, W. D. Sedgwick to W. Constable, Jr.	35,500
71st st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x100.5; Charlotte B., wife of H. Glass, to C. H. A. Curry	4,000
80th st., s. s., 202.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.4x102.2; E. C. Wilder to B. Van Vliet	7,195
116th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., runs n. 193.8x n. e. 26.4 to 117th st. at a point 200 ft. e. of 7th av., thence e. 75, thence s. 210.10 to 116th st., thence w. 100; W. C. Traphagen to N. Jarvis, Jr., mortgage $16,000, and interest, taxes, and assessments from January, 1874	Nom.
Same property; N. Jarvis, Jr., to S. R. Lesner	26,100
Fordham av., part lot 63, map Morrisania, 1½ miles from Harlem River, 5x103; M. J. Turner and Josephine, wife of A. J. Heiman, Jr., to R. Damm	1,700
Madison av., e. s., No. 519, 20x85; Executor of C. W. Whiley to S. L. Post, Jr.	39,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 122d st., 25.2x71.4; H. J. Burchell to Margaret A., wife of J. O'Connor	11,700
6th av., s. w. corner of 39th st., 98.9x100, leasehold; C. H. Phelps to W. R. Alling	4,500
8th av., s. w. corner of 124th st., 25.2x100; C. F. Kleinfelder to V. Dexheimer	14,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
Eldridge st., Nos. 14 and 16, 2 10-12 years	$2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 3,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

A BARGAIN.—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND Winter dwelling, with all modern improvements, situated high, and perfectly healthy, at Passaic, N. J.; forty-five minutes from City. Particulars at No. 51 Broad st., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row—Furniture salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau st.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS.
250 SUPERB LOTS IN
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
BROAD and PRINCE STS., (1,600 feet north of UNION DEPOT, adjoining Chancellor Williamson's.)
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.
The property includes the entire front on
BROAD ST., WEST SIDE,
between Prince st. and Parker road, all the unoccupied lots on both sides of
WESMINSTER AVENUE,
between Prince st. and Parker road, including the superb corners opposite Westminster Church, entire front on both sides of Union av., between Prince st. and Parker road, including splendid corner opposite
BAPTIST CHURCH,
and adjoining Chancellor Williamson's.
Also lots on
IRVINGTON AV. AND OTHER STREETS.
and the
MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS,

known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, having a front of 441 feet on SALEM AV., with a depth of over 500 feet, running through to WESTMINSTER AV. The grounds are filled with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. The mansion is large and complete, and contains all modern improvements. The location is the CHOICEST IN THE CITY, and is surounded by the residences of the oldest and best citizens, in close proximity to schools and churches, and only half a mile from Union Depot. Ground sandy and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Also
THREE-STORY FACTORY, AND STORES AND LOTS, Nos. 265 to 269, Morris av., near Union Depot.
Terms easy. Particulars and maps of J. A. FAY, Jr., State Bank Building, Elizabeth, N. J., and of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

EXCURSION TO BABYLON, TO-MORROW.
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.
DON'T FAIL TO GET YOUR TICKETS TO-DAY.
For sale only at our office, at 90 cents each for the round trip.
REFRESHMENTS ON THE LAND FREE.
Lots 25x100 feet to be sold at
NINE DOLLARS EACH.
No After Payments; No Auctioneer's Fees; No Assessments; No Charge for Deed.
We shall sell lots at the office TO-DAY at
EIGHT DOLLARS EACH.
Come at once, get a map and ticket for our excursion.
LONG ISLAND LOT COMPANY,
No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 12, New-York.
A. NIMS, Manager.

ROB H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY peremptory order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, executrix,
NINETY CHOICE LOTS,
comprising the balance of the
VAN DE VENTER ESTATE,
delightfully situated on GRAND, STEINWAY and VAN DE VENTER AVS., WINAN and ALBERT STS.,
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY,
on THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock on the premises. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for 4 years. Extensive improvements now in progress on adjoining property.
One of the best opportunities ever offered to secure a delightful suburban home, or to safely invest money for speculative purposes. Horse-cars close by. Harlem boats connect with business portion of town in 30 minutes. Maps at office of Auctioneer or of
FRANCIS H. SMITH, No. 54 William st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN PHILADELPHIA AT PUBLIC SALE, JUNE 22.—Very valuable real estate in the City of Philadelphia at public sale, by THOMAS & SON, at Philadelphia Exchange, TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, situated close to West Philadelphia terminus of Pennsylvania Railroad; large Market street and wharf fronts; three acres of ground. See plan at HOMER MORGAN'S, Real Estate Broker, Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., FRONTING on water, a small cottage, nine rooms; twelve lots ground; lots of choice fruits and flowers; rent moderate. Inquire of G. W. REMBLEY.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located, furnished, and unfurnished houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices Nos. 11 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—IN THE ALBANY BUILDING, A SUITE of ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to the Janitor, 51st st., corner Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY, EITHER AS ATtendant upon, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; would do anything not menial; salary not so much an object as a home; country preferred. Address F. F., box No. 218 Post Office, City.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY AS COMPANION TO an invalid lady; has no objection to the country. Address Mrs. V. H., Station E, all the week.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND tidy German young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best City recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has lived four years in her last place, which she leaves on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 38 West 28th st., where the best of Reference can be given.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A Swedish woman, who is a thorough laundress and fine washer, ironer, &c., or as a chamber-maid, waitress, &c; for City or country; has best of reference. Apply at Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, do house-work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY GOING TO TRAVEL wishes a nice place as chamber-maid and waitress for a girl; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 37 West 18th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands either business perfectly; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 65 West 12th st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—CITY OR country, by a neat and very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good idea of cutting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 363 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and would assist with care of children; good City reference. Address E. M., Irvington, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or will take care of children; wishes to go to the country for the Summer months; is very fond of children; best City references from the last place. Call at No. 335 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d st., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging; can go well recommended. Apply at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress for a hotel or Summer house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 423 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 331 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, in City or country; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 416 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Presbyterian young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with growing children; five years' reference. Apply at No. 317 East 24th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give five years' references if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 220 East 47th st., near 3d av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman; very neat, and highly recommended by very best families; meats, soups, jellies, pastries, creams, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; honest and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes the best bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread, nice soups, delicious desserts, pies, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SWEDES, AS first-class cook and waitress or laundress; learned their business in Royal School at Stockholm, and have City reference; will take places together or separately, and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; six years' reference from last place; no objection to the country or to do coarse washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 46th st.; second bell.

COOK.—BY A PARTICULAR AND ECONOMICAL cook; very neat, and understands good, substantial family cooking; is a first-rate baker, and makes a variation of desserts. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, PROTESTANT; City or country; understands meats, poultry, and game thoroughly; also pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; can bone and lard, and do the nicest kind of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; the most respectable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant, with six years' references; understands milk and butter; a first-class family cook and laundress; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable young woman; is an excellent cook and laundress; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—AS PLAIN COOK AND TO WASH AND iron; City or country; or to do house-work, by a neat, competent, and willing girl with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., in the store north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to the country; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing or general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 159 East 52d st., near 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of larding and boning and desserts of all kinds; Newport preferred; best City reference from last place. Apply at 14 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 464 3d av., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 1.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one (a Scotch Protestant) as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; the other as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; both competent and willing to live together; no objections to the country; watering-place preferred. Call or address No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small private family, as excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give five years' references if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 547 5th av., in 45th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, ice-cream, and butter; would go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 514 3d av., between 34th and 35th sts., candy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; reference. Call at No. 305 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; very best City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Call at 237 East 46th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has nine years' reference from her late employer. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; four years' reference. Call on or address No. 218 59th st., between 3d and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 451 2d av.; good City references.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week or month. Address M. E., Box No. 301, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES, HOTELS, and restaurants can be supplied with male and female servants. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for a French teacher, whom she can highly recommend, having employed her for years; she would take a position as French teacher to young ladies, or as nursery governess, being thoroughly competent to teach the rudiments of English. For reference apply to No. 30 West 31st st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable young girl in a small private family to do general house-work; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman; is a good family cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO do house-work; baby one and a half years old; low wages expected; City or country. Call at No. 528 Newark av., near Chestnut av., Hudson City, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, or take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 1,145 2d av., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH woman, to take care of a gentleman's house, or as working housekeeper in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 442 West 35th st.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—BY A MOST REliable and respectable young woman; wishes to go out by the day to wash iron and do house-cleaning; best references. Call at No. 115 West 46th st.

KITCHEN GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen girl; can scrub, wash, or do kitchen-work; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 6 Staple st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, AND HAIRdresser.—By a highly respectable, desirable young woman; can take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe; cut, trim, fit, dress-make, operate, &c.; excellent hair-dresser; will make herself useful; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG French woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.—THIS DAY, Summer styles, Real Lace Hats, $15, worth $30; Chip Hats, $10, worth $16; old Ladies' Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, 761 Broadway. Remember, up stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good operator; cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would help with growing children; best City references. Address for two days A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a good family laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AGE twenty-five, with three years' City reference; flutes, polishes, &c., and competent for a large family; in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best references. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 30 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing; ladies' finery of all kinds, and gentlemen's linens; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has lived at her present employer's seven years; best City references; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan to go out by the day or week, or take washing home; best of reference. Call at No. 269 3d av., near 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; French fluting, &c.; can give the best City references. Call at 203 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; seventeen years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 304 East 33d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her French maid and seamstress, who speaks French, German, and English; no objection to growing children; two years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 West 51st st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; HAS had the care of infants a number of years; can take sole charge; bring up on the bottle; would go into the country or to Europe with a family; is used to traveling; is a Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Call or address Nurse for two days, No. 208 West 32d st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young woman, who is kind and attentive to children, or will take entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable, well-recommended young woman; thorough infant's nurse; also, growing children; good seamstress; cuts, fits, operates, dress-make, &c.; neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG French nursery governess or lady's companion; teaches Parisian French and German; speaks both languages perfectly; is a very good seamstress; best references. Address Miss Erma, No. 10 West 49th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROfessional servant capable of filling any household duty which she may be put in; has six years' reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent girl, as nurse and chamber-maid; best of City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 45 West 50th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children, and is a very neat hand-sewer; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE with full breast of milk. Apply at No. 454 8th av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, as nurse; speaks German and English; good City reference. Call or address No. 225 West 53d st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE A baby to wet-nurse or bring up on the bottle. Apply at No. 235 East 22d st., in the rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and plain sewer, to go to the village of Cooperstown. Call at No. 571 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO CARE for an invalid person; has had twenty years' experience as nurse or waitress; would take a housekeeper's place. Call at No. 35 Watt st., near Varick st., between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; very fond and kind to children; City or country; best City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl, in a respectable family, to take care of children and sew; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Room No. 10; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH NURSE IN A FIRST-class family; would go to any part of the country; would take the entire care of a baby; the very best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXperienced infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 507 6th av., in the confectionery store.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to go with a lady to the village of Cooperstown as nurse or waiting-maid. Call at present employer's, No. 351 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl as nurse or wait on a lady going to Europe; the best of reference, giving address, or apply to her present employer's, No. 141 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS old, to take care of a baby or small children; is kind, willing, and obliging. Call at No. 1,010 6th av.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN TO wait on a gentleman and to travel for the Summer; can give references at the house No. 158 West 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMpetent seamstress; accustomed to finish after a dress-maker; understands family sewing; sews nicely by hand or on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; very fond of children; or would assist with chamber-work; best City references; City or country. Call to-day at No. 136 Madison av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a thorough family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is a neat quick hand sewer; will assist with chamber-work if required; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-making and taking care of growing children, in a private family, or would do chamber-work; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 18 East 33d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant, as family seamstress and to assist in chamber-work or take care of an invalid lady; country preferred. Apply at 166 East 33d st., corner of 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE to make a few more engagements by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—MISS SCHROETER, NO. 486 8TH av., would like a few more engagements by the day as seamstress.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY AS SEAMstress, or would go as nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 537 2d av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, to do up-stairs work in a private family, or would do light house-work; is willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Call at 107 West 18th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK AND WAITING.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman for herself and girl sixteen years old to do up-stairs work or waiting; no objection to any distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 26th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, smart, and tidy girl, to do up-stairs work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to have ladies' or gentlemen's washing and ironing at the house, or go out by the day; best reference given. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A gentleman's washing to do at her home. Call or address Advertiser at No. 157 West 30th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress and Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced in either capacity; willing and obliging; very neat, tidy, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL WITH the best of testimonials; is a thorough waitress, careful, and very active; also, a good chamber-maid. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—No objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 351 5th av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; best City reference. Apply at No. 14 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; best City reference; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 43 West 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Address R. I., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

COPYIST OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—By an American young man, aged eighteen years; willing to do any kind of writing; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper handling and treatment of horses, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; strictly temperate, uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN English Protestant, aged thirty-one years, who can take care of horses and carriages, drive, milk, care cattle, mow, edge walks, repair roads, handy as a carpenter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business perfectly; is willing to make himself generally useful, and has the best City reference; wages, $20; City preferred. Address J. K., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; is a steady and careful driver; best of references. Address H. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 419 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MAN; SINGLE; IS A good, careful City driver; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; will be well recommended. Address M. K., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; IS willing to make himself generally useful; can take care of garden and milk; has good reference from last and former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT AND respectable Protestant man; is experienced and trustworthy, also of good habits; six years best City reference. Address J. B., BOX NO. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country references; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address No. 128 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Call on or address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; no objection to the country; has the very best reference from last employers. Call or address J. J., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; sober, trustworthy, honest; understands work in general; reference of last employer. Address T., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City; is a good groom; best reference as to honesty and sobriety; is a nice, stylish driver. Call or address Coachman, No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly; a good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; can milk and make himself useful; Address P. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MAN (MARRIED) AS coachman; first-class references; no objection to go in country. Call or address R. G., Box No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address for two days Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; four years' best City references. Address A. B., private stables, No. 129 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, of nice size and respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a very reliable driver; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; will be disengaged June 16; thoroughly understands his business. Call and see his last employer, Mr. Gorden, No. 10 Pine st., for reference, &c.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; drives tandem if required; can be well recommended; no objection to the country or City. Address J. C., No. 885 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect, and I can cheerfully recommend him as such. Address J., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; very best reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address Peters, Calhoun & Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; sober and obliging; eight years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; would make himself useful; can milk; four years' reference. Address for two days H. S. Daniels, No. 18 William st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNDERstands all care and management of stock and machinery; best references. Address D. H., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance; has had sixteen years' experience in this country in all the branches, and five in the old country; good reference. Address T., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man; small family; good City reference; understands the care of grapery, green-house, and general care of a gentleman's place. Call on or address J. M. B., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED single man; competent to take to take charge of greenhouse, flower, fruit, and vegetable garden. Address James Logan, Morristown Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE STEADY MAN who understands the management of green-house, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Address E. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no family; has large experience in green-house, flowers, and vegetables; also, in farming, taking care of stock; wife would do laundry-work or take care of poultry; has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, speaking some English; is eight months in the country; gives the best eight months' testimonials as a competent gardener and thorough coachman; wages small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man, single, as first-class gardener and coachman; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at Mr. Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS all its branches inside and outside of glass; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address Wm. McKenna, Robins av., East Morrisania, for a week.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener whose abilities will bear the strictest investigation regarding the various branches of his profession; wife will act as laundress, if required. Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a first-class man will oblige by addressing K. L., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GARDENER, SINGLE man, who understands his business in every particular—green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; also, is a good propagator. Any person wanting the services of a good man can address T. Smith, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM; thoroughly understands the treatment of road horses, carriages, and light wagons; or to go in the country for the Summer; good, careful driver. Call or address S. Y., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

NURSE—TO A GENTLEMAN, IN TOWN OR country. Address W. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; OR will make himself generally useful; is a good driver; understands horses; good reference. Address for two days, P. J. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, OR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Wanted, a situation as waiter by an active, energetic young Frenchman, speaking English, French, Italian, and German; not afraid of work of any kind, and he is willing to work one month gratis, until he can prove his capabilities; can take care of horses also; no objection to go to the country; good references. Those who are willing to employ me may address for two days Mr. Eugene, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A TYPO, EXPERIENCED IN job, book, newspaper, and proof-reading, desires a situation to take charge or assist; sixteen years in last position. Address JOHN GRIFFIN, Box 240 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.—WANTED by a man and wife, the care of a house during the Summer; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AGED twenty-one years, (speaks good English,) who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND COACHMAN—COOK OR House-work.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; no children; speak good English; man can wait at table, care and drive horses, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook, and understands all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private American family; can speak French, English, and German. References given at M. Florentin's locksmith store, No. 100½ West 46th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City reference; will be disengaged in a few days. Call on or address Waiter, corner 6th av. and 55th st., in the drug store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, SPEAKING English; has the best City references as a good waiter; willing, polite, and tidy; is strictly sober; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, SPEAKING ENGLISH; he gives good City references as a first-class waiter and good house servant; he is sober, willing; speaks English grammatically. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American men and women under twenty-five for baths and office; also, man and wife who can keep a hotel for house and restaurant.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress to go a short distance from the City; reference required from last employer. Call this day at No. 354 West 23d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general house-work in a private family. Irish not wanted. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 210 West 10th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL WITH GOOD recommendations to do the general house-work of a small family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 240 West 38th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5100	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3935	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	215[illegible]	4225	5602	7049
491	2163	4269	5619	7239
560	2183	4320	5715	7274
585	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2[illegible]94	4534	6155	75[illegible]4
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	27[illegible]6	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6[illegible]17	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	51[illegible]3	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.
C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN, AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at Assurance Hall, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the said meeting the organization of the said company is to be made and completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
SAMUEL L. WARNER,
SAMUEL S. SANDS,
D. B. HATCH,
T. L. WATSON,
ALLYN M. COLEGROVE,
S. N. CAMP,
CH. DANA,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,

Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.
FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,708 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,775, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.
Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.
Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds," Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.
A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.
Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1875.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between PHILO LEWIS and JOHN M. THORP, under the firm name of PHILO LEWIS & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled at No. 164 Mulberry st., by Mr. PHILO LEWIS, who is alone authorized to collect accounts and sign for the firm in liquidation.
PHILO LEWIS,
JOHN M. THORP.
Witness—JOHN J. MANDEVILLE.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1875.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE BACON LETTER WAS WRITTEN—MR. BEECHER'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE DENOUNCED—A PREMATURE INTERRUPTION BY MR. EVARTS—THE CONSPIRACY THEORY UTTERLY INCREDIBLE—BEECHER MADE TO BELIEVE IN BLACK-MAIL ONLY BY THE EFFORTS OF MESSRS. TRACY AND SHEARMAN.

The court-room was again uncomfortably crowded yesterday. Mr. Beecher and Frank Moulton were alternately present and absent at the morning and afternoon sessions, Mr. Moulton being present in the morning and Mr. Beecher in the afternoon. On the judicial bench were Hon. Alvin C. Bradley, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Kenneely, of Bloomfield, N. J.; Prof. William C. Wilkinson, of Rochester; ex-Judge Gale, and Col. C. F. Thomas. In the audience were Mrs Brinkley, of divorce-suit notoriety; Mr. Appleton, Judge Beach's son-in-law; Surrogate Hutchings, of this City; Hon. Dawson Woodruff, of Newton, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Howell, of the Church of the Atonement in this City; Hon. R. H. Huntley; W. H. Bachus, one of the editors of the Boston *Advertiser*; Joseph Hunter, of Pennsylvania, a friend of Mr. Evarts; Barney Williams, the Irish comedian, and Hon. William E. Robinson. At 11:05 Mr. Beach began by saying that he would dispense with any further reading of Mr. West's testimony. The jury would remember without it the persistence with which that gentleman wished to take measures to investigate the scandal, and the anxiety of Mr. Beecher to prevent him. Next in order came the council of the churches. With that Tilton surely had nothing to do.

Next in order came the Investigating Committee. Certainly Tilton was not responsible for that. Tilton and Moulton, with Beecher's concurrence, worked assiduously toward controlling that convention, and preventing the scandal from being made public. Their action does not show much vindictiveness. Tilton's was altogether directed to sheltering his wife and family. Mr. Beach then took up the Bowen letter of Jan. 1, 1871, in which Tilton rehearses to Bowen the charges the latter had made from time to time against Beecher. It appeared that the letter speaks of the interview between Beecher and Bowen of Dec. 30, 1870, as having taken place at Mr. Freeland's house. Mr. Beach made an exceedingly strong argument on the basis of this letter to show that Beecher was not a man above suspicion. It speaks of Bowen's charges against Beecher as having been made in the presence of Oliver Johnson. Yet the defense did not ask Johnson or Bowen whether this vital assertion were true or false, and whether Tilton's statement that Bowen made a treacherous bargain with Beecher and afterward, in an affected rage, discharged Tilton, was true or not. Furthermore, these dishonoring charges of Bowen are incorporated in the tripartite covenant, and there has not been a single word of denial of them by Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beach read the tripartite covenant, and said that there was an addendum to it, in which Tilton spoke very severely of Bowen, but he would not go into that. Mr. Evarts interrupted to say that it was the *Golden Age* slip that was alluded to, and that it was another matter altogether from the tripartite covenant. After a sharp wrangle Mr. Beach forced his adversary to acknowledge that he was right in saying that it was part of the covenant. The work of the Investigating Committee was a star-chamber investigation, the accused man being unrepresented by counsel, the witnesses being without the obligation of an oath upon them, Tilton's wife being enticed from his home and made to testify against him without his knowledge, and Moulton's testimony being refused after Beecher had made against him the infamous, and, on his own word since given, untrue charge of black-mail, on the flippant pretext that their report had been partly prepared. Why, the speaker asked, was no attempt made to get the evidence of Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Morse, and all the others who had public connection with the scandal? It was not the course of honorable gentlemen assuming to fulfill a great public duty. Was Theodore Tilton, he asked, under these circumstances, to be blamed for standing up alone in his own defense? When the report of the Investigating Committee was published, destroying not only the character of Tilton, but that of his wife and family—sacrificing everything to Henry Ward Beecher—there was no redemption for Tilton or his wife, even in a court of justice. A glowing tribute to Tilton's character elicited two rounds of loud applause. Mr. Beach then went into a discussion of the principles of law governing such actions as this. Beecher's confession alone, he said, was sufficient to justify a verdict for the plaintiff. Authorities were cited to prove this proposition.

After recess Mr. Beach said that he had only one more citation to offer. It was to the effect that it was not necessary to prove the direct act. But all these citations he said relate to divorce. They have nothing to do with this case which is a civil case between strangers before the law to recover for a wrong, and in it the ordinary rules of evidence are not in the slightest degree affected. Mrs. Tilton's rights are in no way involved in this action. Mr. Beach asked no judgment for money, except a nominal one. He asked no judgment against Mrs. Tilton. This action was not brought until the ultimate degradation of Tilton and his family had been reached at the hands of Beecher. The charge is seduction, said he. The answer is conspiracy and the innocence of the defendant. In judging of this conspiracy the jury are to consider, first, whether Elizabeth R. Tilton, loving Beecher to the extent she did, confessed to a falsehood against him. It was utterly incredible that a woman in such conditions would so make herself a party to such a conspiracy. If there were a conspiracy Mrs. Bradshaw and Mr. Woodruff, and all those who have testified to incidents against Beecher must have been parties to it. Was it credible that when Beecher "showed fight and refused to be squeezed any more," the arch-conspirator Tilton should force his case into court? With what object? What were Moulton and Mrs. Moulton or Tilton to gain by it? Then again, these conspirators are found to be struggling for four years to keep this scandal from the public! The idea of a conspirator to blackmail going to Beecher and telling him not to be alarmed; if everything did come out it would not hurt him; Plymouth Church would stand by him! The idea of Moulton and Mrs. Moulton periling their souls by a false oath solely to aid Theodore Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton ruining her character for the same purpose! Why, Mr. Beach asked, was not Mr. Beecher's offer accepted when he wished to pay off Tilton's mortgage? And why did Beecher keep Moulton in his confidence after the time he says he began to suspect blackmail? But the most decisive argument against blackmail was Mr. Beecher's admission that at the 30th of December interview he believed Tilton to be sincere. Beecher was only made to believe in blackmail by the efforts of Tracy and Shearman. It would have been better for him had he never had anything to do with these gentlemen. [Laughter.] Harmon told Tilton how he could make $50,000 out of the "true story," and offered him $5,000 for the copyright of it; but, blackmailer that he was, he refused it. [Laughter.] Another theory is that Tilton hoped to raise himself on the ruin of Beecher. That theory is utterly absurd. Beecher swears that in his entire intercourse with Mrs. Tilton there was not the slightest wrong action, while at the same time he charges Mrs. Tilton with an undue affection for him. If he be shown to have sworn falsely there, he is to be adjudged guilty. If he be shown not to have made any denial of adultery, he must also be convicted. What was the confession that Mrs. Tilton made? It was the one made in July, according to Tilton's testimony, and not disproved. Mr. Evarts interrupted the speaker to say that it was not proved to have been made by Mrs. Tilton, but only to have been repeated by Tilton to Beecher. Mr. Beach quoted from Tilton's evidence to sustain his assertion, and cited the authority handed him by Judge Neilson at the beginning of the session to show that that was good proof. Mr. Evarts made another interruption, and Mr. Beach stopped him with, "Well, I will suspend my argument and allow my friend to finish his." [Laughter and applause.] The fact that the confession was one of adultery was testified to by three witnesses and was denied solely by Henry Ward Beecher. That was the issue of this case—whether he or they were to be believed; whether Henry Ward Beecher, proven guilty by these witnesses, by his letters and by the circumstances, can be permitted to come upon the stand and by his unsupported oath overturn all this evidence.

At this point an adjournment was taken until this morning. Mr. Beech was again greeted with cheers on making his appearance in the corridor. He will probably require a portion of Thursday to finish his argument. Judge Neilson has already written out his charge.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning, Mr. Beach, resuming his address on the part of the plaintiff, spoke as follows:

I purposed, gentlemen, to reproduce to you the evidence of Mr. West, in regard to the uneasiness and disturbance which, through the years of 1871-2-3-4, in Plymouth Church, greatly annoyed, excited the fears, and exasperated Mr. Beecher. It is inexpressibly wearisome to me to do it, and it must be tedious to you; and I am fearful, if I pursue that line of argument, it will result in an uncomfortable protraction of the argument I am bound to submit to you, and I therefore omit it. You will recall at once to your minds the circumstances detailed by Mr. West; how persistently he pursued the idea of presenting charges against Mr. Tilton for slander of his Pastor, and how vigorously and indignantly Mr. Beecher endeavored to influence Mr. West to their suppression, and I pass, therefore, that particular crisis which was supposed to have exerted an influence upon the mind of Mr. Beecher to accomplish the imagined purposes of this alleged conspiracy. Certainly Mr. Tilton nor any of his was not at all responsible for the agitation of that topic in Plymouth Church, and that could not have been one of the means resorted to by him for the purpose of furthering any attributed purpose of influencing Mr. Beecher. Then followed the council of the churches, which you all remember, and with that Mr. Tilton had no possible connection. You remember that Mr. Beecher very earnestly requested Mr. Tilton not to mingle with the proceedings of that council, or by any appearance of his before that tribunal to complicate the difficulties in which Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church thought that judication were involved. But there is a very remarkable letter upon that subject, written by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, to which a moment's attention may not be uninstructing. It was written as late as March 25, 1874, indorsed "confidential."

"MY DEAR FRANK: I am indignant beyond expression. Storrs' course—"

Referring to Rev. Dr. Storrs, of this city.

> "Storrs' course has been an unspeakable outrage. After his pretended sympathy and friendship for Theodore he has turned against him in the most venomous manner—and it is not sincere. His professions of faith and affection for me are hollow and faithless. They are merely tactical. His object is plain. He is determined to force a conflict and to use one of us to destroy the other, if possible."

That is referring to Tilton and himself.

> "That is his game. By stinging Theodore, he believes that he will be driven into a course which he hopes will ruin me. If ever a man betrayed another he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend. There are one or two reasons, emphatic, for waiting until the end of the council before taking any action."

And then giving these reasons, he proceeds to say:

> "At any rate, while the fury rages in council, it is not wise to make any move that would be one among so many as to lose effect in a degree, and after the battle is over we can more exactly see what ought to be done. Meantime I am patient as I know how to be, but pretty nearly used up with inward excitement, and I must run away for a day or two to hide and sleep or there will be a funeral. H. W. B."
>
> "No one can tell under first impressions what the effect of such a speech—"

Referring to the speech of Dr. Storrs before the council.

"will be. It ought to damn Storrs." [Italicised.]

Now, that letter betrays to you, gentlemen, the state of mind under which Mr. Beecher was laboring with reference to his difficulties with Mr. Tilton as late as March, 1874, shows you the sort of appeal which he makes to the consideration and charity of Mr. Tilton not to permit himself to be used by a supposed adversary in the person of Dr. Storrs as a flail with which to attack him.

THE ANXIETY AND TREPIDATION OF BEECHER.

Now, review the attitude of Mr. Beecher, as represented by himself upon the stand, toward Mr. Tilton, and toward this case, and toward Mrs. Tilton. What was the apprehension weighing upon the mind of Mr. Beecher? Why should he deprecate the appearance of Theodore Tilton before the council, defending himself against a wrong imputation, for I will show you by and by what it was? Why should Mr. Beecher have been anxious to prevent the presentation by Mr. Tilton of the just vindication against which—against an attack by Dr. Storrs, as Mr. Beecher represents, detrimental to the character and honor of Mr. Tilton? What was there in all Mr. Beecher's connection with this affair which should lead him to dread the outspoken and manly defense which Mr. Tilton might have made upon the occasion of his appearance before council? Now, these are suggestive inquiries, and they will become more significant and important as you trace along the evidence those other indications of the anxiety and trepidation of Mr. Beecher and the efforts he was constantly making to suppress not only the West charges, involving this very accusation against him, but every other movement and agitation that by any possibility could lead to an investigation of his relations toward the family of Mr. Tilton. Now, of this council and of its proceedings, of every effort to turn it into a means of accusation against Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton is entirely innocent. Listening to this appeal of Mr. Beecher, and willing to submit to injustice before precipitating any examination which would lead to unfortunate revelations, he submits to the imputation made by Dr. Storrs upon his manliness and honor in his speech before the council.

THE ORIGIN AND THE PURPOSE OF THE BACON LETTER.

Well, gentlemen, I have spoken to you in regard to the Bacon letter, and I must read to you a few words of the evidence for the purpose of more fully explaining the origin and the purpose of that letter. It is contained in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton by Mr. Evarts:

"Q.—Now, did you regard your letter to Dr. Bacon as disclosing an imputation against the honor of your wife and your children? A.—I did not, Sir; on the contrary, I took particular pains in framing my letter to Dr. Bacon to speak in complimentary phrase of my wife; and I intended that letter, while vindicating me, should also vindicate her.

Q.—You did not, then, consider that letter as carrying any imputation upon the honor of your wife or of your family? A.—I did not, Sir; on the contrary, I considered it carried her vindication and mine also; and I think if you refer to the letter you will see that it does.

Q.—Well, that is your view of it. As I understand you the object of writing that letter was your own vindication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Against the imputations that had been thrown upon you in the various ways that you have suggested? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you regard Mr. Beecher as in any way responsible for this council that had been got up against his church? A.—The council was got up with reference to actions in Plymouth Church which he might have controlled and suppressed.

Q.—And which you think he did not when he might? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he did not.

Q.—And in that way you think he is responsible for the council? A.—Oh! I don't know how to trace responsibility for a public body to any individual man.

Q.—Do you think Mr. Beecher was responsible for any of Dr. Bacon's speeches or articles in the *Independent*? A.—Mr. Beecher had given the occasions concerning which Dr. Bacon wrote them, and in that degree he was responsible.

Q.—How do you mean occasions? A.—Mr. Beecher's affairs; Mr. Beecher's crime; Mr. Beecher's measures against me in the church; Mr. Beecher's defense before the council, which was to my detriment—all these together were the text of Dr. Bacon's articles.

Q.—What measures against you in the church had Mr. Beecher taken? A.—Mr. Beecher, as I have just said, was arraigned before the council—practically, morally—and his defense was a paper presented before the committee, the essence of which was that my retirement from the church should not fling a shadow on the church, because I had brought dishonor on the Christian name. They had given me no letter of recommendation, they said. If you will read the documents sent by Plymouth Church to the council you will see Mr. Beecher vindicated himself at my expense.

Q.—Where is this paper of the church, as you say, or of Mr. Beecher, that takes any such grounds as that? A.—I presume it is in Mr. Shearman's tin box.

Q.—Are you speaking of the action of the council? A.—No, Sir; I am speaking of the documents which Plymouth Church itself sent to the council to be its own vindication in that body. It was an unmanly vindication, by striking me.

Q.—Very well; you thought, then, that this vindication of Plymouth Church before the council carried an imputation upon you? A.—I know it did, Sir.

Q.—That was your opinion at the time? A.—No, Sir; Dr. Bacon took it up and quoted it in his letter and threw it at me as straight as an arrow to a mark. Dr. Bacon said, in so many terms, that Plymouth Church accused me of bringing dishonor upon the Christian name."

Then Mr. Tilton says—

"Q.—Then you don't impute, or didn't impute, in your opinion, any design on his part in this relation, but inability or want of courage to exercise a will that he might have exercised? A.—I think in the years 1871 and 1872 it was mere lack of courage; I think that later Mr. Beecher felt that as soon as the opportunity was safe in which he could turn upon upon me and strike me down he meant to do so. That is my judgment. I submit it with deference.

Q.—How early did you come to that latter conclusion? A.—I came to that conclusion after my last interview with Mr. Beecher, in Mr. Moulton's study, in which I gave him the opportunity to rectify the mischief which the council had done, and which Dr. Bacon had done, and which the church had done; and during the three months which followed, when he did nothing, I came to that conclusion, that Mr. Beecher was going to turn upon me, to strike me, and I then said to myself: 'The time has come in which I must defend myself against him and the church,' and hence the Bacon letter.

Q.—And you then resolved, did you not, that you would vindicate yourself, no matter what happened about the scandal, or your wife and family? A.—No, Sir; I then resolved that I would vindicate myself, and sought my wife's vindication in mine; and the Bacon letter includes my wife's vindication in mine, like a jewel set in a ring, with honor and praise. I never sought any vindication at the expense of Elizabeth."

Now, you perceive, gentlemen, under what circumstances this Bacon letter originated. I have spoken of the vile attack—in language, I mean—made in the articles of Dr. Bacon upon Theodore Tilton. He gave the text of those epithets which have been so freely scattered upon this trial. Mr. Tilton was a knave and a dog, subsisting at the mercy of Mr. Beecher, who was represented as a man of great magnanimity and forbearance. The reputation of Mr. Theodore Tilton was suffering, and could not but suffer under the attack of a gentleman so eminent as Dr. Bacon. He appeals to Mr. Beecher; calls upon him to vindicate him, to repel this assault, to state to Dr. Bacon and the community that Mr. Tilton, instead of being the offender, was himself the sufferer; instead of being a knave and a dog—as the letters of Mr. Beecher bear ample testimony, and in this last one directed to Moulton in regard to Dr. Storrs—he was acting with magnanimity and generosity toward Mr. Beecher. Again and again Mr. Beecher exclaims, "How generous the man has been. He is the man that must suffer most in this policy which we are pursuing for the purpose of suppressing this scandal, and in every effort that shall be made for the purpose of uniting this dissevered family, and in restoring its lost peace and honor." Was that appeal unjust? Could not Mr. Beecher have said then what he said afterward in his formal submission of the facts to his examining-investigating committee? Could he not have said, "I have been guilty of an offense against Mr. Tilton! He is no knave or dog; he has been generous and indulgent, trusty and faithful to the honor and the interests of his wife and his household. He has suffered misrepresentation, and you, Dr. Bacon, have misrepresented his relations to me." If there had been any manly courage about Henry Ward Beecher; if there had been any proper conception of his duty to the man whom he had wronged, and who had been thus maligned; if he felt any of the conscious penitence and remorse of which he has spoken so volubly and feelingly upon the stand, the natural impulses of an honest man would have been at once to have revealed the true conditions of Mr. Tilton's position to himself in, at least, the modified form in which he subsequently submitted them to the public. And what would have been the result of that course? There would have been no Bacon letter; there would have been no future disturbance; there would have been no appeal to the community on behalf of Theodore Tilton, and no attempt to vindicate his aspersed name, none of those mischievous consequences which have flowed from that moment of weakness and irresolution upon the part of Henry Ward Beecher. What was in the Bacon letter, gentlemen? I repeat there was no accusation against Mr. Beecher, no charge of criminality, nothing which should have stirred his resentment. A portion of his own letter was copied into that production, its most offensive and accusing parts omitted with great discretion and indulgence on the part of Mr. Tilton. And why this fiery indignation? Did Mr. Beecher then suppose that things were culminating to a point where he had Theodore Tilton in his power, and where, in the strength and power of his position, aided by his influential and numerous friends, he could vindicate himself and at the same time crush inexorably and hopelessly his adversary? But this Bacon letter contained—[turning and consulting with Mr. Morris]—I was about to state, gentlemen, under a misapprehension, that this Bacon letter contained also a quotation from the Bowen letter, in which I was mistaken.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Then followed, gentlemen, the Investigating Committee, called by Mr. Beecher in June, 1874, soon after the publication of the Bacon letter, the precise date of which I do not now recall. Well, most certainly—most certainly Mr. Tilton is not responsible for that proceeding. Most certainly both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton labored with great assiduity, in partial conjunction with Mr. Beecher, and with a limited concurrence and effort on his part, for the purpose of controlling the action of that committee and preventing such an investigation as would result in exposing to the public the scandal. May I ask your attention to a word or two? There was a statement prepared, which is described in the testimony of Mr. Moulton, for Mr. Beecher to submit, upon the submission of which neither Moulton nor Tilton would make any efforts before the committee toward a thorough examination of this difficulty. It was prepared by Mr. Beecher. The question is put to him:

"Q.—And what was it? A.—The substance of it was that he took upon himself great blame for his conduct toward Theodore Tilton and his family, and exonerated Theodore Tilton from all blame so far as concerned Tilton's action toward himself. And I said to him, 'Mr. Beecher, I think that I may be able to induce Theodore Tilton not to write the statement which he is writing, if I express to him fully the ground that you take with regard to him, because I cannot see that you can do anything more unless you confess absolutely to the committee the crime which you have committed against him and his family, and I will try to influence Mr. Tilton upon the basis of what you have told me.' And he said, 'I hope you will succeed in doing that. If Theodore publishes the fact, as he has threatened to, of my relations with Mrs. Tilton, it will ruin me, but it will kill him.' And he wept in expressing to me, at that time, his sorrow for the crime that he had committed, and I, Sir, was deeply affected with the presentation of his contrition, and I went to Theodore Tilton and told him that I thought he should not write the document which he was preparing, if he intended in that document to state, as he said he had, in the *Argus* newspaper, the facts; that he ought not to do it," &c.

Then followed, as you remember, gentlemen, two reports, which were prepared by Mr. Tilton, to be presented by the committee as the conclusion of their investigation, and they were to be founded upon an appearance of the several parties, Beecher, Moulton, and Tilton, before the committee, and making such a reserved statement of the difficulties between Beecher and Tilton—an admission of a qualified offense upon the part of Beecher toward Tilton and his family—so that while the report should exonerate Mr. Tilton, vindicate Mrs. Tilton, and at the same time relieve Mr. Beecher from the odium of a harsh and dishonoring imputation—all this matter, upon the strength of the apology which had been offered and received in full as between Beecher and Tilton—this whole matter could have been ended and suppressed, and all these unfortunate consequences avoided. Well, now, gentlemen, this does not show much vindictiveness upon the part either of Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton. The prevailing desire, followed by appropriate action on the part of Mr. Tilton, was throughout to protect the honor of his family, his wife, and his children, and I think I shall be able to satisfy you that in no instance has he departed from that policy or seriously, for any length of time, forgotten his devotion, loyal, true, unswerving, to the wife whom he honored and loved, notwithstanding her fault, and to the children whom it was his duty to protect.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

Now we come, gentlemen, to the Bowen letter. And in connection with the course of evidence which has been pursued upon the part of the defense in this case it is a letter of great significance. Recall for a moment the circumstances which produced it. Tilton, asserting that Mr. Bowen had made to him infamous revelations regarding the conduct and character of Mr. Beecher, upon which the letter of demand was presented by Bowen, at his instigation, to Beecher, he, Bowen, pledging himself to Tilton to support that demand by abundant evidence:

> *Mr. Henry C. Bowen:*
>
> SIR: I received last evening your sudden notices breaking my two contracts—one with the *Independent*, the other with the Brooklyn *Union*. [This bearing date on Jan. 1, 1871.]
>
> With reference to this act of yours I will make a plain statement of facts.
>
> It was during the early part of the rebellion (if I recollect aright) when you first intimated to me that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had committed acts of adultery for which, if you should expose him, he would be driven from his pulpit. From that time onward your references to this subject were frequent, and always accompanied with the exhibition of a deep-seated injury to your heart.
>
> In a letter which you addressed to me from Woodstock, June 16, 1863, referring to this subject, you said: "I sometimes feel that I *must break silence*, that I *must* no longer suffer as a *dumb man*, and be made to bear a load of grief *most unjustly*. One word from me would make a *revolution* throughout Christendom, I had almost said—and *you know it*. * * * You have just a little of the evidence from the great volume in my possession. * * * I am not pursuing a phantom, but solemnly brooding over an awful reality."
>
> The underscorings in this extract are your own. Subsequently to the date of this letter, and at frequent intervals from then till now, you have repeated the statement that you could at any moment expel Henry Ward Beecher from Brooklyn. You have reiterated the same thing not only to me but to others.
>
> Moreover, during the year just closed, your allusions to the subject were uttered with more feeling than heretofore, and were not unfrequently coupled with your emphatic declaration that Mr. Beecher ought not to be allowed to occupy a public position as a Christian preacher and teacher.
>
> On the 26th of December, 1870, at an interview in your house, at which Mr. Oliver Johnson and I were present, you spoke freely and indignantly against Mr. Beecher as an unsafe visitor among the families of his congregation.

Mark that, gentlemen—in the presence of Oliver Johnson.

> "You alluded by name to a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you had no doubt was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher had maintained with her an improper intimacy. You avowed your knowledge of several other cases of Mr. Beecher's adulteries. Moreover, as if to leave no doubt on the mind of either Mr. Johnson or myself, you informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of his guilt, and had with tears implored your forgiveness."

I propose to read a part of that letter, gentlemen.

This was a remark of Mr. Fullerton. A part of the letter—a further part of the letter—was read by Mr. Fullerton, omitting some portions:

> "During your recital of the tale you were full of anger toward Mr. Beecher. You said, with terrible emphasis, that he ought not to remain a week longer in his pulpit. You immediately suggested that a demand should be made upon him to quit his sacred office. You volunteered to bear to him such a demand in the form of an open letter, which you would present to him with your own hand; and you pledged yourself to sustain the demand which this letter should make, namely, that he should, for reasons which he explicitly knew, immediately cease from his ministry of Plymouth Church, and retire from Brooklyn.
>
> The first draft of the letter did not contain the phrase 'for reasons which he explicitly knew,' and these words, (or words to this effect,) were incorporated in a second, at your motion. You urged furthermore, (and very emphatically,) that the letter should demand not only Mr. Beecher's abdication of his pulpit but cessation of his writing for the *Christian Union*, a point on which you were overruled. This letter you presented to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house."

What becomes of all this controversy upon the evidence in regard to the place where the meeting was held between Beecher and Bowen when this record is made immediately after, on the first day of January?

> "Shortly after its presentation you sought an interview with me in the editorial office of the Brooklyn *Union*, during which, with unaccountable emotion in your manner, your face livid with rage, you threatened with a loud voice that if I ever should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements which you had made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to sustain the demand for Mr. Beecher's withdrawal from Brooklyn, you would immediately deprive me of my engagement to write for the *Independent* and to edit the Brooklyn *Union*, and that in case I should ever attempt to enter the offices of those journals you would have me ejected by force. I told you that I should inform Mr. Beecher or anybody else, according to the dictates of my judgment, uninfluenced by any threat from my employer. You then excitedly retired from my presence. Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears, when I received your summary notices breaking my contracts with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. To the foregoing narrative of facts I have only to add my surprise and regret at the sudden interruption, by your own act, of what has been on my part toward you a faithful friendship of fifteen years."

WHY WAS NOT BOWEN ASKED TO CONTRADICT THESE STATEMENTS.

Now, gentlemen, consider that letter. Consider the charges which it makes that Mr. Bowen, as early as the year 1860, had commenced with his accusations against Mr. Beecher of adultery with various persons, and connecting himself with those acts. Consider that that revelation was made not alone in the presence of Theodore Tilton but of Oliver Johnson—the prominent and trusted friend and witness of Henry Ward Beecher. Ah! how unfortunate it was, gentleman, if there was an untruthful statement upon the part of Mr. Tilton; if a single representation in that narrative was untrue; if Henry C. Bowen was not the public and open accuser of Henry Ward Beecher; if Theodore Tilton was not stimulated to this arrogant demand upon Mr. Beecher, how important it was for my learned friends to contradict that formal and recorded statement by Mr. Tilton; and how easy would it have been if it was false to have involved Mr. Tilton in a series of deliberate and atrocious falsehoods, both as against Mr. Beecher and as against Mr. Bowen, which would have destroyed his credibility before this court and this jury. We put Mr. Bowen upon the stand with that letter standing upon this record. Theodore Tilton defied all contradiction. Standing upon his own truth and integrity, and knowing of the necessary hostility of Mr. Bowen toward him, he yet put him on as a witness and subjected him to the cross-examination of my learned adversaries. Why didn't they examine him? Why not ask Mr. Bowen whether these injurious charges were made by him against Mr. Beecher; whether he was the author of the demand for his resignation and retirement; whether he pledged evidence and action on his part to maintain that demand; whether he afterward, in his communication with Mr. Beecher, promised to be a friend of Beecher, and in a towering rage threatened Theodore Tilton if he alluded to the revelations he (Bowen) had made to him concerning Mr. Beecher? Why was not Oliver Johnson examined upon that subject? The allegation of the letter is made with a fearlessness which defied all contradiction. That Johnson, the friend and the witness of Beecher, was present at that communication, there again Mr. Tilton exposed himself to possible contradiction. You have no doubt of the disposition of Oliver Johnson in regard both to Tilton and to Beecher, and I press it, gentlemen, upon your intelligence and convictions, that this omission on the part of this defense, either to examine Bowen or examine Johnson, their own witness, and no contradiction of Tilton, is the highest testimonial which can be given to his truth and integrity.

THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT.

But this is not all, gentlemen. That very letter was incorporated in the tripartite covenant before Henry C. Bowen, Henry Ward Beecher, and Theodore Tilton. Why think of the amazing fact that the charge of Theodore Tilton against Mr. Bowen, all these charges against Mr. Beecher, when this settlement of the difficulties of these three parties was made in a document intended to be private and confidential, and which never has been published in full until this trial, these three men incorporated these dishonoring charges against Mr. Beecher and not a single word of disclaimer or denial on the part of Henry Ward Beecher in that instrument. I deem this, gentleman, a matter so essential that at the risk of wearying you I must ask your attention to this tripartite covenant, that you may see all its significance, how it answers in the most authentic and authoritative form the idea upon which this defense rests that Henry Ward Beecher has been too elevated and pure in character and life ever to have been suspected, or now to be believed, to have sinned:

> "We three men, earnestly desiring to remove all causes of offense existing between us, real or fancied, and to make Christian reparation for injuries done or supposed to be done, and to efface the disturbed past, and to provide concord, good will, and love for the future, do declare and covenant, each to the other, as follows:
>
> "I. I, Henry C. Bowen, having given credit, perhaps without due consideration, to tales and innuendoes affecting Henry Ward Beecher, and being influenced by them, as was natural to a man who receives impressions suddenly, to the extent of repeating them, (guardedly, however, and within limitations, and not for the purpose of injuring him, but strictly in the confidence of consultation,) now feel that therein I did him wrong. Therefore I disavow all the charges and imputations that have been attributed to me as having been by me made against Henry Ward Beecher, and I declare fully and without reserve, that I know nothing which should prevent me from extending to him the most cordial friendship, confidence, and Christian fellowship. And I expressly withdraw all the charges, imputations, and innuendoes imputed as having been made"—

It should be by Theodore Tilton—

> "and uttered by me, and set forth in a letter written by me to Theodore Tilton on the 1st of January, 1871, (a copy of which letter is hereto annexed,) and I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges, or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher. And I covenant and promise that for all future time I will never, by word or deed, recur to, repeat, or allude to any or either of said charges, imputations, and innuendoes."

There is no denial here of the truth of these charges. There is a disavowal. There is a tender of Christian charity, forgiveness, and fellowship, but this declaration of Mr. Bowen is very carefully and scrupulously worded. While it does not deny that in the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, he made these charges against Mr. Beecher, and as to the portion of them made upon his alleged personal interest, he does not in this tripartite covenant declare that these accusations were untrue or unfounded. But in the influences which were thus brought to bear upon these three men, with the hope upon the part of their friends and Plymouth Church that this whole matter should be suppressed, and that all danger of future agitation could be avoided, they enter into this covenant, making, so far as their consciences would permit and their authority indulge, the most favorable declaration in regard to each other.

> "II. And I, Theodore Tilton, do, of my free will and friendly spirit toward Henry Ward Beecher, hereby covenant and agree that I will never again repeat, by mouth, or word, or otherwise, any of the allegations, or imputations, or innuendoes contained in my letters hereunto annexed."

His Bowen letter,

> "Or any other injurious imputations or allegations suggested by or growing out of these, and that I will never again bring up or hint at any difference or ground of complaint heretofore existing between the said Henry C. Bowen or myself, or the said Henry Ward Beecher."

You will perceive that the undertaking of Mr. Tilton was limited entirely to those injurious charges originating from Mr. Henry C. Bowen.

> "III. I, Henry Ward Beecher, put the past forever out of sight and out of memory."

Ah, that was a very pleasant declaration in print; whether it can ever be fulfilled in his experience is quite another question.

> "I deeply regret the causes for suspicion, jealousy, and estrangement which have come between us. It is a joy for me to have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and a happiness to me to resume the old relations of love, respect, and reliance to each and both of them. If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of either, or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it all, and heartily covenant to repair and reinstate them to the extent of my power."

Then, gentlemen, there is an addendum to that instrument which contains a very severe accusation by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Bowen. I believe it has never been read to you; I don't care to read it.

Mr. Evarts—Read that. It was part of a slip that was introduced.

Mr. Beach—It was part of the tripartite covenant, I know.

Mr. Evarts—It was part of a threatened publication by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—That is a question I am not just now discussing. I am discussing the points of the tripartite covenant.

Mr. Evarts—But you were speaking of it as if it were a part of this tripartite agreement.

Mr. Beach—I do speak of it, Sir, as a part of the tripartite agreement.

Mr. Evarts—And in that I was endeavoring to correct you.

Mr. Beach—Was it not a part of the tripartite covenant?

Mr. Evarts—It was part of the *Golden Age* slip that was threatened to be published.

Mr. Beach—Well, what of that, Sir? I am saying that it was adopted by the tripartite covenant—

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beach—By the action of these three men.

THE OBJECT OF THE LETTER.

But, gentlemen, a word ought to be said, perhaps, further in regard to the object of this Bowen letter. Mr. Tilton, ten days before that letter, had surrendered the position of editor of the *Independent*, and had entered into two contracts with Mr. Bowen, the one as editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, and as correspondent of the *Independent*. Mr. Bowen, on that change of relation between Mr. Tilton and himself, had published a very complimentary notice in the *Independent* of Mr. Tilton. It is described by Mr. Tilton in this way:

"A.—Mr. Moulton read that letter aloud. He told Mr. Beecher that I had written it, feeling that I must make some explanation to the public for the sudden cessation of my relationship with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. I say Mr. Moulton stated that; possibly it was I who stated that; I am not clear as to that point. At all events, either Mr. Moulton or myself—and on second thought I am rather inclined to think it was I who said that my relationships with Mr. Bowen had been suddenly terminated in a manner to excite public comment—namely, that the last copy of the *Independent*, or the one next to the last, in December, 1870, had announced to the public that I was to be no longer the editor of that paper, but its special contributor, and that I was to be five years the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*."

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, do you mean you said all this? A.—I said all this as part of the explanation which I gave for my action toward that letter. I said that the announcement had been made in the *Independent*, with a great flourish of trumpets and with much eulogy and glowing reference to myself, that I was to be hereafter the editor of a daily paper and to be special contributor to the *Independent*, and that Mr. Bowen had put forth the announcement in a very complimentary manner to myself, and that the next intimation which the public had concerning me, through the press at large, was that those contracts had been suddenly terminated; that I was not to be a contributor to the *Independent*, that I was not to be the editor of the *Brooklyn Union* for five years, and no reasons were given; and I said, that in view of that extraordinary announcement, and in view of the sudden cessation of that promised engagement, some explanation was due by me to the public to account for that event, and that the explanation which I designed to make to the public was a plain and simple recital of the exact facts narrated by Mr. Bowen in an interview with me on the 26th of December; also the exact facts that occurred in an interview between him and me two or three days after, when he grew angry and violent; also the exact facts of his terminating my engagements with those two papers a day or two after that interview; that I felt that duty to myself required a plain statement of the facts in the case; that accordingly under that sense of duty I had written a letter to Mr. Bowen reciting all the facts; that I had written it very carefully, taking the advice of Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, of Mr. Moulton, of Mr. Gordon L. Ford, and that acting upon their advice, and particularly upon the advice of the oldest of those gentlemen, Mr. Robinson, I had studiously kept out of this letter all ground of difference between Mr. Beecher and myself."

And so forth.

Was not some explanation upon the part of Mr. Tilton justified under these circumstances? First, honorable mention with reference to his past communication with the *Independent* and the *Union*; eulogized for his faithfulness and ability; then announced as the editor of the *Union* and the special contributor to the *Independent*, and in ten days the public advised that he had been dismissed from his honorable position, without any explanation, without the statement of any cause, leaving himself open to the imputation of dishonorable conduct, leaving the public at liberty to speculate upon the possible causes that may have produced this degradation; the fact itself, as Mr. Theodore Tilton was then a prominent man in the literature of the age, attracting necessarily the observation of the community, and they speculating upon the possible causes of his downfall. Was there any impropriety, gentlemen—in your good sense and fairness, will you say that that letter, thus prepared for that object by Mr. Tilton, deserves any reprobation from counsel, or from yourselves? It was an act of self-justice; it was an act of self-defense, which a consciously true and manly person will always make when accusation, unjust and dishonoring, is brought against him, or when injustice, exposing him to public odium, is committed against him. It is not Mr. Beecher's way of dealing with things, but it is the direct, prompt, and ready answer which Theodore Tilton made and always had made, except when governed and restrained by the emotions and the principles to which I have alluded, to every attack upon his honor and fame. Now, I had noticed Marmaduke's Musings; the letter to the complaining friend; the letter to the friend in the West; the "true story," for comment, but enough has been said, it seems to me, upon the subject as to the motive which induced these publications upon the part of Mr. Tilton, in every instance being preceded by an adequate cause, which called upon him, as an honorable gentleman, either for the vindication of himself or his wife, to make some statement to the public. The Bowen letter was never made public. Moulton controlled him; Elizabeth controlled him, and when Mr. Tilton revealed to her the fact that he had entered into this league with Mr. Bowen, and that this demand had been made, upon her protestations and tears, he at once went to Mr. Beecher and withdrew the accusation, and everywhere, upon every occasion, and in every place where Mr. Tilton has contemplated any action, seeming to him to be just for his own protection, he has yielded to the influence of those pacific motives and the policies which have been adopted by Mrs. Tilton, by Mr. Moulton, and by Mr. Beecher, and acquiesced in by himself, for the purpose of avoiding all agitation of this subject.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS CONTROVERSY.

Now, gentlemen, I submit to you that it was the Investigating Committee, no other proceeding, no other act, no other temptation, which has produced this controversy. You have seen how Mr. Moulton struggled to avoid the consequences of that intemperate and unwise act upon the part of Mr. Beecher; you have seen how Mr. Tilton, co-operated with Mr. Moulton in the acceptance of the proposed card of Mr. Beecher, in suggesting the form of a report for the committee, which, while exonerating him, would yet protect this matter from revelation. How they have struggled; how Mrs. Tilton everywhere and always has besought and entreated Moulton and Tilton and Beecher to avoid all agitation and disturbance of this scandal—but Mr. Beecher, without the advice of Moulton, whom he had trusted until that hour and act, without the knowledge of Mr. Tilton, who was not aware of the calling of the Investigating Committee until his wife had been before that body; without any consultation with any of the parties interested unless it was with Mrs. Tilton; without consulting the interests of anybody but himself, Mr. Beecher organizes a committee from the chosen members of his own church. Well, it is said that this was for the purpose of impartial and independent investigation; that Mr. Beecher was bold and brave and defiant; that he had borne as long as he could the burden and the opprobrium of the policy of silence, in which, for three years, he had acquiesced. Was it a noble and a just means of self-vindication to select a committee, as the Examining Committee was chosen, by Mr. Beecher? How arduous and anxious were the deliberations with which that selection was made. The conferences between Tracy and Shearman, and Beecher and Cleveland, speculating upon the particular qualities and relations of each member of this committee, with the astute aid of these two gentlemen, discussing the probable tendencies of each member of this committee, selecting as a member of that committee a gentleman who had before expressed himself to Mr. Beecher in terms of decided and manifest hostility to Mr. Tilton; in homely, but expressive phrase, packing a court organized to acquit Beecher and convict Tilton; parading before the world the noble and magnanimous courage of Henry Ward Beecher in throwing off the shackles of restraint and braving at once a public, notorious examination. Pho! How laughable and comical it is. This man putting on the aspect of nobility and bravery under such circumstances; gathering six of his most intimate and devoted friends and adherents, whose opinions were known, whose fidelity and attachment was trusted; who had the interest specified by Fairfield in the maintenance of the position and the character of Henry Ward Beecher and the protection of the purity and position of Plymouth Church; to sit in the investigation and discussion of that controversy between Beecher, the Pastor, and Tilton, the odious, and therefore persecuted, enemy of that church.

Did not that committee know, as every man during its sittings did know, that it was a controversy for life or death between Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton? Did any man ever doubt that while it pretended to be a committee for the investigation of the conduct of Henry Ward Beecher it was an accusation against Tilton? And how was the investigation conducted? Was the accused man permitted an open appearance by counsel, the opportunity to cross-examine? Was there the obligation of an oath upon the conscience of the witnesses? Were there any of those accompaniments of a fair trial which are the essence of justice and the protection of the rights of parties? Nothing of the kind. It was a star-chamber investigation; it was held with closed doors; the wife of Theodore Tilton enticed from his home and a witness before that committee without his knowledge; then making a favorable declaration toward her husband, speaking in such terms of commendation and respect and love as at once modified his indignation, when he found that his wife had been abstracted from his house to bear evidence before a committee of that character; again appearing before the committee and implicating that husband by accusation and charges which, if true, would render him infamous; and then, by other influences to which I have alluded, withdrawn entirely from the protection of that husband and her home, and now living, a wanderer, upon the charity of Plymouth Church. Was that the kind of tribunal, and are those the forms and ceremonies of justice through which the honor, the character, and reputation of a citizen shall be defamed and condemned? Why, think of the fact.

A FAIR INVESTIGATION NOT GRANTED.

This tribunal, thus investigating a great and important question between two distinguished men, involving the fame and the position of each, refusing to receive the statement and the evidence of Mr. Moulton, after he had made his first statement before that committee, with the views and for the purposes expressed by him, declining to tell what he knew, informing that committee that he did know more, but that the relations between the parties, the apology which had passed, the interests of the families involved, public interests—all demanded that there should be no further investigation! And when he sends a respectful request, after Henry Ward Beecher had made against him the infamous and—as now pronounced by him—the untrue imputation of black-mail, desiring an opportunity to repair again before the committee, its honorable management refusing the request because their report had been mostly, if not entirely prepared! Where were the several witnesses—Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Morse, others in regard to whom the committee were informed—who they knew possessed information which if presented to them would illustrate the true condition of the matter which was submitted to them for adjudication? Why was their evidence suppressed—why no attempt to get them? Why no revelation from all these parties who had public connection with this scandal who have appeared upon this stand and made their communication? This is not the course of thorough and fair investigation. I must be permitted to say that it is not the conduct of honorable gentlemen, in a responsible position, assuming to do impartially and faithfully a great public duty. They answered the purposes of their organization, they fulfilled the object for which they had been selected, but they did not answer the demands of justice or of honor, and it is not surprising that the report which they made under such circumstances should have received the scorn and denunciation of the world.

MRS. TILTON REVERSING HER TESTIMONY.

And another feature. I have said that the statement, as is proven by Tracy and Moulton and others, of Mrs. Tilton, was complimentary—favorable to her husband. How happened it that she changed it? And when was it that the remarkable change occurred, that this lady goes before the same gentlemen forming this committee, and honors and exalts the character of her husband, and within six days appears again before the same gentlemen with her denunciations and condemnation? What were the influences operating upon this lady? Ah! she had been then attracted by some means or some impulse from her house. She was under the influence of the Ovingtons and the friends and *habitués* of the Ovingtons and their house. She was brought under the influences which were favorable to Mr. Beecher. Why, gentlemen, conceive on Tuesday of a wife offering a voluntary tribute to the character of her husband, in five days leaving without any cause, without any fresh outbreak or family difficulty, yet in five days deserting her home under influences confessedly inimical to her husband, and again appearing before the committee and reversing entirely her testimony. How is it explainable? What sanction attached to the declarations of this woman, thus contradicted, and what influence extorted these denunciations of her husband? Are you in doubt? Tracing the conduct, the interference of Mrs. Ovington, her fresh and tender commiseration for Mrs. Tilton, carrying her upon rides, pressing upon her the hospitalities of her house, offering her a permanent asylum from her husband and her home; Tracy, Beecher, all in open, admitted communication at the house of Mr. Ovington, and all these collected influences bearing upon this woman, frail and delicate as she is represented to be, and adoring her Pastor as we know she did.

TILTON NOT TO BE BLAMED.

And do you blame Theodore Tilton under these circumstances for standing up solitary and alone in his defense? Must he be openly accused before a partial, a packed tribunal of the friends of Mr. Beecher, men of personal position, of excellence of reputation and character, whose determination, unless it was infected by apparent impropriety and favoritism, would produce an immense influence upon the public mind, and his household disrupted, his wife a fugitive from his bed and his home, public dishonor resting upon him from that simple circumstance, a brute in the estimation of the community from whose violence and abuse it was necessary for his wife to flee, represented as he was by Bessie Turner in his conduct and actions in his family relations—was this man to sit quiet and silent, with no voice raised in his behalf? Feeling the injustice of his position and the falsity of the accusations against him, was he to be silenced for fear it should be said that he sought his own vindication at the hazard of family honor and pride? Why, what had become of family honor and pride? Where did Mr. Tilton stand in the estimation of the world? What graver rebuke, in the judgment of the public, could have been uttered against that lady than the fact, as we know, that without any new cause of offense, she had suddenly left home and children, and was colluding and consorting with the open and accusing enemy of her husband. Now, I am asking you what Mr. Tilton should do under those circumstances? I do not know what *you* might do, gentlemen. I do not know how much of long-suffering and forbearance you, as husbands and fathers, might exercise upon an occasion of that character. If it had been possible for Mr. Tilton to reclaim his wife, to restore his broken household, to reunite a dissevered family, and to induce that wife of his to return again to his forgiving and adoring arms, he would have done it. But he knew, as every man on this jury knows, that Elizabeth R. Tilton had left his house and his roof forever. The cause of Mr. Beecher could not triumph unless that weak and feeble woman stood beside him, upholding it in its vileness and wrong. When Mrs. Tilton had made that first exculpatory statement, evincing her wifely heart, evincing the truth of her nature, Henry Ward Beecher knew that his cause, even before his chosen committee, could not triumph. That representation must be changed; the wife must accuse the husband, she must do something—something—to remove the effects and the impressions of her past declarations and her best associations with Theodore Tilton. She must appear as the friend of Beecher and the accuser of her husband, or Henry Ward Beecher would fail. Hence the intervention of the Ovingtons; hence the letter to the committee; hence the notice to Mrs. Tilton; hence the sudden and the secret flight of Mrs. Tilton from her home.

TILTON WILL YET REDEEM HIMSELF.

Whatever you may say or think, gentlemen, sure I am that in the judgment of weak and fallible men Mr. Tilton was entirely justified in his declaration that the justice denied him before that committee should be sought before a tribunal where justice is supposed to be impartial, where the forms of law enable every citizen to produce, by witness, by appeals to the intelligence and the justice of the law, protection, vindication, security to right. No hazard, no consequence has come or will come from this suit and this investigation that had not fallen upon Theodore Tilton, his wife, his children and his home, before even this investigation was undertaken. Their fate was settled. There was no redemption. When Henry Ward Beecher pressed that Committee of Investigation to report condemning Theodore Tilton, aye, and reflecting most dishonorably and ignominiously upon the wife of Theodore Tilton, when everything was sacrificed to the preservation of the safety of Henry Ward Beecher, there was no redemption for Tilton and his family, and you can give none. You can, it is true, vindicate the character, the conduct of Theodore Tilton, but that will not redeem him. Once from obscurity and poverty, through the energies of his genius and industry and character, he has struggled up to a noble position, and he has been struck inexorably down, and there is no retrieve. He can march up that glittering ascent in no other way than by a long course of toil and struggle, aided by the same faculties which prompted him at first. He will do it. My friend may talk about dissecting and burying him; about the stranded and battered hulk rotting upon the shores of life; but he never will dissect the intellectual or moral character of Theodore Tilton. His knowledge of intellectual anatomy will be greatly enlarged if he ever succeeds in doing it. [Laughter and applause.] And he is not the sexton who is to bury a man like Theodore Tilton. He will yet emerge from these shadows and obscurations. It is the spirit and the essence of great qualities to overcome unmerited shame and meet obstacles; and, although he may never again have a happy home to cheer him or a loving wife upon whom he can rest in his sorrows and his tribulations, yet, believe me, Theodore Tilton, by the energy of his character and his genius, will redeem himself in the eyes of the world and prove himself the noble and honored man to whom Henry Ward Beecher rendered his repeated tributes. [Subdued applause.]

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT OF CONFESSIONS.

Now, it would be desirable, I think, may it please your Honor, if before addressing ourselves more especially to the evidence in this case bearing directly and briefly upon the plaintiff's claim of action, to learn, if we can, what are the principles of law in regard to the evidence appropriate to such an examination as this, and more especially to ascertain if the proposition of my learned friend, Mr. Evarts, is to be supported by the instruction of your Honor to the jury. I understand him to say, Sir, that in a case of this character it is impossible for a court or jury to convict—I use the term convicting with the idea of a criminal offense—upon the simple confession of the accused party. We have, if the proof is to be credited, the confession of both of them. I have already said to your Honor that I claim no force for the confession on the part of Mrs. Tilton except so far as it has been ratified, authenticated, acknowledged, by the action of Mr. Beecher when communicated to him. But after the confession of Mr. Beecher I claim its full capacity, without any other proof, without any evidence of criminating circumstances—its full capacity to justify a verdict in a case of this character. And I ask your Honor's attention, in the first place, to the case of Harris vs. Harris, (2d Haggard, 410,) and I draw attention, Sir, merely to the syllabus of the case as stating a principle adjudicated and the decision:

> "Where the wife is charged with adultery, her conduct and declarations on the confession of guilt by the alleged particeps criminis being communicated to her are admissible evidence in behalf of the defendant."

Your Honor has already ruled that, but I thought it perhaps desirable to furnish an authority to show that in the Consistory Courts of England the confession of an alleged paramour communicated to the other, and admitted by that other, either of conduct or declarations, was competent evidence upon which even a decree of divorce could be pronounced. And to the case of Mortimer vs. The Same, in the same volume, (Second Haggard, 310.) It is sometimes difficult, Sir, to find these references, because the ecclesiastical and consistory reports are in different volumes and partially in the same volume. Mr. Pearsall, will you please look here and see if you can find this case of Mortimer vs. Mortimer. Ah, I have got it. His Honor, Sir William Scott, in speaking upon the subject of confession says:

> "Now, I need not observe that confession generally ranks high, or, I should say, highest, in the scale of evidence. What is taken pro confesso is taken as indubitable truth. The plea of 'guilty' by the party accused shuts out all further inquiry. '*Habemus confitentem reum*' is demonstration, unless indirect motives can be assigned to it. This confession, however, does not admit, either in its own immediate circumstances, or in any conduct of the party, the possibility of any such motives. It is wrung from her by the strong emotions of her own mind, *in articulo mortis*, at a moment when her declaration, made even against others, much more against herself, would be received upon the footing of sworn testimony. It is made to the party injured, for the exoneration of a loaded conscience. It is confirmed, at her own desire, by the most solemn act of her religion. It is repeated some time afterward, to another person interested in knowing it, and with a reference to circumstances within the knowledge of that person which had occurred on the very day to which the confession carried back the criminal act. Two objections"—

I read this, Sir, for the purpose of fairly presenting to your Honor the solemnity which attended the proceedings of this case—

> "two objections, however, are taken: first, that confessions alone will not support a charge of adultery, though they would support charges of a higher nature, such as treason, murder, &c.; and it is certainly true that such is the letter of the canon which guides the proceedings of this court, and such is the interpretation which it has received. The more rational doctrine, perhaps, is that confession, proved to the satisfaction of the court to be perfectly free from all suspicion of a collusive purpose, might be sufficient to found a prayer for mere separation *a mensa et thoro*; though not *pro dirimendo matrimoni vinculo*, so as to enable a party to fly to other connections. The distinction is the more rational here; for certainly it would be a pretty harsh injunction of law to compel a man, whether he would or not, to live with a wife who had acknowledged her infidelity to her bed. And so the ancient canon law appears to have considered it, by recognizing a difference of rule in the two different cases of absolute divorce and of mere separation. Such, likewise, is the distinction taken in the more ancient canon of this country. But the canon now established and as enforced by interpretations too literal and too numerous to be shaken at this time of day by any consideration of hardship, (however justly urged,) certainly has overlooked the distinction, and applied the rule indiscriminately to both cases; though Oughton (an authority of no mean consideration in matters of practice in this court) very reluctantly, if at all, submits to the construction, and appears to hold out that if the court, after all circumspection used, is satisfied of the sincerity of the confession, it ought to rest upon it as proof. In the present case the sincerity can be no matter of question. No motive of a desire *advolare ad alteras nuptias* can be suspected. She resists a separation at the very time; and what is she now attempting but to re-establish her rights in this very marriage. However, it is not necessary to pursue that matter further upon this objection, for the party in this case does not rest his demand upon a confession alone."

Now, your Honor will perceive that under the rules of the canon law established for the government of the courts of England in cases of this character, confessions alone, according to the earlier canons and their construction, would not justify an absolute divorce, unless accompanied by circumstances of more or less degree of inculpation. Then in England in the practice of the courts, as appears, I think, by the intimation of this canon, it is a more modern rule to disregard that canon, and where it appears that the confession is without any collusion as between the parties, however free of suspicion of fraud or contrivance, for the court to rely upon a confession alone, as I will show your Honor more fully.

In the case of Burgess vs. Burgess, (Second Haggard's Consistory Reports, page 529,) the same Judge, Sir William Scott, says:

"In considering the legal effect of this evidence I must proceed on the established doctrine of this court, as it has been laid down in various cases, that it is not necessary to prove the fact of adultery at any certain time or place, *modo et forma, loco et tempore*. It will be sufficient if the court can infer that conclusion, as it has been done between persons living in the same house, though not in the same bed, or in any equivocal situation."

I may, perhaps, properly remark here that my friend, Mr. Evarts, endeavored to apply to this case the rule regulating the force and power of circumstantial evidence, as administered and applied in a criminal case. I submit to your Honor that it is an error. He insists that circumstances of suspicion containing a possible implication of guilt did not necessarily lead to that result, for they may be answered upon the hypothesis of innocence, and that this theory was of no effect. Such is not the rule, as your Honor will perceive, I think, in the Divorce Court:

"It will be sufficient if the court can infer that conclusion, as it has been done between persons living in the same house, though not in the same bed, or in any equivocal situation. To prevent, however, the possibility of being misled by equivocal appearances, the court will always travel to this conclusion with every necessary caution, while, on the other hand, it will be careful not to suffer the object of the law to be eluded by any combination of parties to keep without the reach of direct and positive proof. If, then, proof of a specific act is not necessary, it is equally unnecessary that a confession, if confession there be, should apply to a particular time and place. The confession, if general, will apply to all times and places which it might appear probable in proof that the fact might have taken place. Another principle is equally clear, that confession alone cannot be received. So says the canon; for without this restriction there would be no check upon the collusion and imposition that might be practiced on the court. Here, however, there is no such danger. The suit commenced in the first instance for a restitution of conjugal rights, and the confessions are strongly opposed to such a claim. They appear confessions wrung from a heart against its inclination, and though I will not say that they are not within the general rule, they do not fall within the particular scope of it. Under these observations I shall proceed to consider the effect of the evidence as to adultery."

Now, your Honor will perceive that the rule, the canon holding confessions insufficient—the sole evidence to justify the decree—is founded upon the suspicion of possible connivance, of collusion as between husband and wife; and where the reason of the rule does not apply, the court with some hesitation intimates that the rule itself would not govern the degree of credibility and force which the court would extend to a confession, and you will see, I think, Sir, how the tendency of the court has progressed in that direction. I refer also to the case of Billings vs. Billings, 11 Pickering, 461. The syllabus of the case is, Sir:

"A divorce a vinculo for the cause of adultery was decreed, where the only evidence of the crime was the confession of the guilty party, there being no reason to suspect collusion.

On a libel for divorce a vinculo on account of adultery committed by the husband, it was proved that the husband had been out of the Commonwealth and separated from his wife for fourteen years, and it appeared by his own confessions, contained in a letter, in which he expressed his penitence and desired reconciliation with his wife, that he had been living with another woman, by whom he had five children. Morton, J., before whom the trial took place, said he advised with the other Judges on the question whether the libellee's confessions of adultery were alone sufficient evidence to authorize a decree of divorce; that the reason for requiring other evidence is in general, to prevent collusion; that the circumstances here proved by other evidence than the confessions, showed there could be no collusion, and that all the court were of opinion that the proof of the adultery was sufficient."

I refer your Honor also and my friends to the case of Loveden vs. Loveden, in the second of Haggard, page —. Well, Sir, I have not the particular paragraph marked to which I wished to draw your attention. There are two second Haggards—one of ecclesiastical and the other of consistory reports. I can't get it, Sir, and I must omit it. I read now, Sir, from the case of Brammel vs. Brammel, (third Haggard, 618,) for the purpose of showing that where an attachment exists—properly called, I suppose, a criminal attachment—between parties who have no right to indulge it, where the attachment exists and there are clear and frequent opportunities for its gratification, that the court will, from these circumstances alone, infer that the desired appetite has been indulged.

"It is, then, in evidence that not merely was there a criminal attachment, but also that this attachment was not rejected; that Jeffrey admitted his familiarity, received his correspondence; that opportunities were constant; and there is nothing to show on her part resistance nor repudiation, nor that she at all discountenanced his passion. To doubt, from such circumstances, that the consummation followed would be to presume that the effect was not consequent on the natural cause, and that this was a case of extraordinary exception and singular innocence. But the safer rule is to come to a decision in unison with the rest of the evidence, and I can entertain no reasonable doubt that adultery had been committed."

I refer again, Sir, to the case of Burgess vs. Burgess, (second Haggard:)

"With regard to the confessions, they have been described as if it was common for persons circumstanced as Mrs. Burgess was to run from one extreme to another; that after strongly denying guilt at one time, yet afterward, feeling conscious of some little improprieties, they, in an agony of repentance, would confess more than was true. This is a hypothesis to which the court cannot accede, as being contrary to its own experience"—

Not personal experience—

"which has generally found persons prone to extenuate their faults, and willing always to take a lesser rather than a greater share of guilt than might be due to them. Again, it has been said that the confessions were made under promises of forgiveness, and in the hope of inducing Mr. Burgess, by her repentance, to receive her again. But of this there is no proof whatever; for though the husband continued to live with her till the 7th of January, it was not till that time that he had proof of her actual guilt, when he had her confession and that of Mr. Lane; and a man cannot act on mere suspicion as he would on full proof."

And so forth.

The Court—We will hear you further after the intermission.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench promptly at 2, and Mr. Beach came in a moment later. The jury were called and answered present, when Mr. Beach arose and said:

I have but one other authority—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—The counsel upon the other side are not in yet, Mr. Beach. I was thinking there was a decision in this State. There is a case in Barham upon the question of admission in a divorce case. Have you got that?

Mr. Beach—No, I have not, Sir.

Judge Neilson—There is such a case cited before me with some effect some time ago. [To Mr. Pearsall.] Send an officer over to Judge Troy and ask him to give you that case.

A few moments later Mr. Porter came into court and was saluted by Judge Neilson, who said: "I am very happy to see you here, Judge Porter; there has been some anxious inquiry about you."

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir. Mr. Evarts will not be here.

Judge Neilson—Proceed now, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—I present to your Honor but one further authority, designed to counteract the idea of Mr. Evarts that the circumstances must be incapable of any other construction than of guilt—unsusceptible of any other hypothesis—to justify conviction upon them. It is contained in the 3d Green's New-Jersey Equity Rep. Quoting from the case of Williams vs. Williams:

"In Williams vs. Williams, 1 Hagg. Con. R., 299, Lord Stowell said: 'It is a fundamental rule of evidence on this subject that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery, because if it were otherwise, there is not one case in a hundred where that case would be attainable.'"

Judge Neilson—That is cited in Greenleaf.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—The only objection I could see to that was the statement that there is not one case in a hundred. I thought that was a little speculative.

Mr. Beach (Continuing reading)—

"It is very rarely indeed, that the parties are surprised in the fact of adultery. In every case, almost the fact is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference, as a necessary conclusion, and, unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to the marital rights.

"The only general rule to be laid down is that the circumstances must be such as to lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion; for it is not to lead a rash, intemperate judgment, moving upon appearances, that are equally capable of two interpretations. Neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging upon such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man."

Now, these are the rules, Sir, which are established with reference to actions for divorce, directly affecting the matrimonial relation and disturbing the policy of the government in the protection of the family and the home. But what application have they, Sir, to a case of this character? This is a civil, private action between strangers, in the law, to recover for an alleged wrong against this plaintiff. And what is there in the nature of the action, in its possible relation to, or effect upon, the family relation, that can at all change the rules of evidence ordinarily applicable to actions between parties? I have had occasion to say, Sir, in the course of the interlocutory discussions that the interests of Mrs. Tilton are not, in a legal sense, in any degree involved in this action. She is not a party to it; her status is not changed; whatever judgment may be rendered in this case, her rights and her interests are not at all implicated by them. She is an independent party, and whenever she shall have occasion, or whenever any occasion shall arise where her rights or interests are involved, the determination of this action will have no effect as an estoppel, or in any other sense, upon the litigation which may ensue. Very great effort has been made, Sir, by the counsel, Mr. Evarts, to attach to this trial and action the significance of an assault upon the matrimonial relations of these parties, and upon the public feeling which has been so frequently alluded to. But I submit that it is the duty of your Honor to instruct this jury, as I think you have repeatedly in the course of this trial, that that view of this case is unsound and erroneous, and this jury, if they should be diverted by the force of the appeal which has been so repeatedly and urgently made to them, founded upon that idea, would depart from those principles of evidence, those rules of policy which should govern their deliberations and verdict.

THE ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED.

And now, gentlemen, what is the issue in this case? From the remarks that have proceeded from our adversaries from time to time we might suppose there was a great variety of propositions. Mr. Tracy tells us that Mrs. Tilton is the true party defendant here. Gentlemen all tell us that this is an assault by Theodore Tilton upon his wife. Sometimes they have told us that this action is mercenary; that Theodore Tilton is seeking enrichment from the gold of Henry Ward Beecher, and sometimes they tell us it is a mere reckless indulgence of vindictive sentiments toward Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. And then they tell us that Theodore Tilton is sunk into an abyss of infamy, as represented by Mr. Tracy, and he is endeavoring to pull this angel, Mr. Beecher, down, that he may reinstate himself upon his ruin. And all these various motives are assigned to this action by the counsel upon the other side. And, after all, it is a simple action by a husband, alleging himself to have been wronged in his domestic relations, against the suspected wrong-doer, to secure an adjudication of his rights and to punish the offender against the law and virtue. The idea that we are seeking money has been disposed of long ago. With what volubility and force my friend, Mr. Evarts, opened upon that topic you remember. And yet, as I said before, his Honor knows, and my friends for the defense know, that we have again and again waived any claim to damages in this case. And I repeat again that Theodore Tilton disdains the idea of touching the gold of Henry Ward Beecher. Again and again has that sentiment been uttered by him, and it is proven from the testimony that the only object of this action was to obtain that fair trial, that decent and impartial hearing which was refused him before the chosen tribunal of Henry Ward Beecher. We ask no judgment for money damages, except merely nominal. We ask no judgment against our wife, and no judgment you can give will affect her. We are pursuing Henry Ward Beecher; we are pursuing him because he is a wrong-doer, and has been faithless to his pledges and the confidence we have reposed in him, and we pursue him because he, in the recklessness of his power and his expectation to crush all adversaries in this contest, he has exposed Mr. Tilton and his relations to public disgrace and infamy. This action never was brought—more than all it was never brought to trial—until the ruin Henry Ward Beecher wrought had fallen upon Mr. Tilton and his household. There was no further disgrace; the ultimate degradation had been reached, and in this condition of extremity, with no hope of extrication, with no relief, except the pursuit of Henry Ward Beecher we have followed, although we knew that the condition of our wife and family would become the subject of public speculation. The charge is seduction, and what is the answer? Conspiracy, black-mail, perfect innocence on the part of Henry Ward Beecher, and a combination entered into between apparently respectable people—people occupying positions in society which would seem to protect them from such a suspicion. A conspiracy without the least shadow of a foundation—for that is the extent of the defense—to extract money from Mr. Beecher to build up the broken fortunes and fame of Theodore Tilton upon his prostration and ruin. And all for the benefit of this one man—Theodore Tilton.

THE IDEA OF A CONSPIRACY EXPLODED.

Now, gentlemen, upon your consciences as jurors and honor as men, you are to examine this idea of a conspiracy and see upon what it is founded, and how it may be supported or resisted by the probabilities and proof in the case. And, in your examination, the first step you take in this direction you confront the figure of Elizabeth R. Tilton—Elizabeth R. Tilton as she is represented to be; as she is sworn to be by both the parties to this action, and most emphatically and feelingly by Henry Ward Beecher himself. And you are to come to the conclusion that Elizabeth R. Tilton, in December or July, 1870, loving Henry Ward Beecher, as she confessed that she did, Mr. Beecher swears he believed she did—Elizabeth R. Tilton, proving her devotion to Mr. Beecher by her present position, adhering to him when the final struggle between husband and lover came, and with scandalous impudence appearing in a court of justice upon this trial to give her countenance to her seducer. Elizabeth R. Tilton is the first and the principal figure in this conspiracy, and with these feelings and this devotion you are asked to believe that she has certified to a falsehood and confessed to a lie against all the impulses of her nature, against all the emotions of her heart. And you are to adopt this incredible theory of a wife and a mother. I don't care how Elizabeth R. Tilton may be regarded, whether as a saint, pure as an angel, white as the snow, though fallen like the snow, or whether you regard her in a dishonorable character and relation, yet the idea that she, a wife and a mother, at the mere bidding of her husband, should conspire with him to confess to a lie against the most prominent man in the community, and he a Pastor—her Pastor—is one of those unnatural and incredible propositions that are at once rejected by common intelligence. Why! in the name of all that belongs to womanhood, to motherhood, to parentage—in the name of all that is decent in our conception of each other and of the female character, how is it possible that this woman, under these or any circumstances, would combine to allege her own shame, to confess to her own infamy, to the dishonor and blight of her children, for any of the purposes assigned to this alleged conspiracy? Upon that alone, if there were no other construction connected with that question; upon that alone—the improbability, the incredibility that Mrs. Tilton had made herself a consenting party to such a conspiracy, for the purpose alleged, is so at war with all the instincts of our nature and with all the probabilities of human action, that no just and intelligent mind can accept it as a possible theory. Well, you may think Theodore Tilton base, debauched, and degraded, if you please, but he was a husband, he was a father, and I think I may assume that the demonstrations of his character made in this court-room repel the idea that he was essentially corrupted and unprincipled—that he was base enough, however low in his degradation of circumstance or of character—that he was base enough to descend to this infamy of conceiving and carrying on such a conspiracy against his own honor and family peace, family hope, family future. He asserted the infamy of his wife as the means of replenishing his fallen fortunes or of restoring his lost position? Because, remember, gentlemen, that at the time when this conspiracy is alleged to have originated and culminated, when the first decisive step was taken by these supposed conspirators, in what condition was Theodore Tilton? Tracy says that the conspiracy originated on the 26th of December; certainly it did before the 30th of December, or before the 29th of December. Why, Tilton then was honored as a citizen; he had then not been displaced by Mr. Bowen; he was editor of the *Union*, special contributor to the *Independent*, with his salary of $10,000 or $15,000 a year; in prosperous circumstances; not fallen into degradation; not until after the period when they say this conspiracy originated, and must have originated, if it ever existed. Well, what was there to tempt this gentleman under those circumstances? Money? He wanted none; he was living in comparative luxury upon the resources of his intellectual labor. Fame? He wanted none; he *was* famous, still famous, holding the elevated positions which he had acquired by his own merit and desert. Standing as a lecturer, as an orator, above—as my friends admit—above the ordinary rank even of the aspiring minds of that day. What was there, then, to tempt him on the 26th or the 29th of December to get this false written charge from his wife? Least of all, what was there to tempt him and her in the month of July previous, six months before her written accusation—what was there to tempt these people then, she to make and he to receive this confession? and as the necessity arose, to private, confidential friends, each of them making communication of the fact that that confession had been given, and that the adultery had been committed? Why, how perfectly senseless it is, gentlemen! How perfectly inconsistent with all our known rules and motives to human action! But, then, Mr. Moulton is a party to this conspiracy. Nay, Mr. Tracy contends that he is the organizer, the executive, administrative power, which carried on this conspiracy. What interest had Moulton in it? What motive had he to conspire? For three years, four years nearly, subsequent to December, 1870, these men labored for the suppression of this scandal. There is no denying it; it appears in the records. It is proved by the evidence of Mr. Beecher, and all the evidence in the case. Well, in December, 1870, when this conspiracy is supposed to have originated, what motive had Moulton then to enter into such a league against a friend whom he afterward sustained with fidelity and honor? Ah, Mr. Moulton had not then been charged as a black-mailer; not then, even according to the testimony of Mr. Beecher—not then had Mr. Moulton faltered in his professions of friendship and service toward Henry Ward Beecher. There was no friend, as Henry Ward Beecher again and again testified, so true and faithful and self-sacrificing as Moulton, and yet if you sustain this idea of a conspiracy, you must find that in December, 1870, Moulton deliberately entered into this confederacy of wrong and crime as against Beecher.

And, gentlemen, what motive had Mrs. Moulton? For the husband then had fallen into no disrepute. No accusation had been made against him. There was nothing to tempt wifely honor and wifely truth through wifely affection. She was not called upon to sustain the assailed virtue or honor of her husband. What motive was there for these people thus to abandon all the principles of their education, all the obligations of their position, all the instincts of their educated and cultivated nature, all the influences which, as respectable citizens of society, surround them, and enter into an utterly baseless and false conspiracy against a man who stood high and lofty in the estimation of the community and proud of his commanding influence? Why, it is one of those preposterous conceptions into which the necessity of desperate guilt is sometimes driven.

THE LAW UPON THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

And what is the law upon this question of motive?

"Presumptions, and strong ones, are continually founded upon knowledge of the human character, and of the motives, passions, and feelings by which the mind is usually influenced. Experience and observation show that the condition of mankind is governed by general laws which operate under similar circumstances with about as much regularity and uniformity as the mechanical laws of nature themselves. The effect of particular motives upon human conduct is the subject of every man's observation and experience to greater or less extent. And in proportion to his attention, means of observation, and acuteness, every one becomes a judge of the human character, and can conjecture on the one hand what would be the effect and influence of motives upon any individual under particular circumstances, and on the other hand is able to presume and infer the motive by which an agent was actuated from the particular course of conduct which he adopted," &c.

"When a heinous crime has been committed, as, for instance, murder by means of poison, and where it is obvious that there was not the object of the guilty party, it is essential to inquire whether the accused was influenced by any motive to commit such an offense. The absence of all motive, whether of avarice or revenge, affords us strong presumption of innocence where the fact is in other respects doubtful, because experience of human nature shows that men do not commit mischief wantonly and gratuitously, without any prospect of advantage," &c.

Now, find for me a motive in all the conditions surrounding this transaction, adequate to lead even the most depraved and desperate mind into an enterprise so bold and audacious as this conspiracy would have been.

Sometimes in the history of human nature there have occurred circumstances of equal self-degradation and depravity, as such a condition of things and course of action upon the part of Mrs. Moulton and her adjuncts in this proposed conspiracy would have exhibited, if it were true, but it is only where a long course of debauchery and sin have led to the utter and complete degradation of the party; it is only where the natural instincts and impulses of virtue and chastity have been erased by the vilest debauchery and the longest indulgence, that ever such an example occurs, and not in the ranks of respectability and culture.

WHAT OBJECT WAS TO BE GAINED BY A CONSPIRACY?

And consider then, gentlemen, that all these witnesses—Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Woodruff, every witness who has testified to circumstances and conditions of knowledge and concealment—must have been implicated in this conspiracy, and this conspiracy does not end there. Suppose it had existed, that Mr. Beecher had been squeezed to the utmost power of these conspirators, and at last he had stood up in defiance and resisted, you are then to suppose that Mr. Tilton, the arch-conspirator, brings his action, forces a trial, and that he and all his fellow-conspirators have appeared in a court of justice and committed perjury, and for what? What is the object to be attained? What benefit is to come from it? How is Mrs. Moulton to be benefited? And is it possible that all these parties, without any necessity, without any adequate object to be reached, have not only entered upon this conspiracy, but have forced it into a public trial where they must necessarily be guilty of deliberate and corrupt perjury? And this, gentlemen, is the violent conclusion, overturning all our ideas of nature and right, all instincts of purity and manhood, regardless of those motives which usually operate upon human action—to this conclusion you are to come in the face of these circumstances. And you find these conspirators for nearly four years struggling with every effort to suppress all allusion and agitation of the means, the instruments, the appliances by which they enforced the object of their conspiracy. And you have Mr. Moulton, the principal actor in the pursuit of this conspiracy—you have him telling its object, Mr. Beecher, not to be afraid—"Why, you can stand if everything which is said against you is true." Think of it! Moulton a prominent conspirator, Beecher the object and victim, as our friends say; this charge of adultery or impure proposals being agitated at every moment, whenever there was any necessity to benefit Mr. Tilton—Mr. Moulton going to the party who is to be black-mailed, according to this theory, and saying to him, "Don't be afraid, my friend, Mr. Beecher; you cannot be hurt. Plymouth Church will stand by you and uphold you if all the facts connected with this matter are disclosed. True, I am a conspirator. I am a conspirator to black-mail you. I am a conspirator to ruin you, for the elevation of Theodore Tilton, but don't be alarmed. Nothing can hurt you. You are armed with the confidence and devotion of Plymouth Church, and even if you should go and confess the very facts which are alleged against you by these conspirators, it could not hurt you." How perfectly nonsensical this all is, gentlemen! And for whom—for whom was this to be done? Why, for Theodore Tilton, and nobody else. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Bradshaw, all peril their souls by a false oath, commit a crime by forming a conspiracy for the sole object of helping and aiding Theodore Tilton. And Mrs. Moulton, who my friends say pronounced Tilton faithless, treacherous, a villain—she enters into a conspiracy and sacrifices herself for the same object. And Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. Tilton falsely accuses her Pastor and sacrifices her virtue and her reputation for the same object. It is possible—it is possible that there may be minds so prejudiced and corrupted by their prejudices that they can believe momentarily in the idea that a conspiracy of this nature was formed and that the present condition of things is the result of it. But I can hardly conceive, under the evidence in this case, that there can be any such intellectual blindness.

THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAIL.

One fact disclosed by the evidence of Mr. Beecher himself. If these men were black-mailing Mr. Beecher, why was it, when Tilton was in such distressed circumstances, when Moulton represented to him the existence of the mortgage upon Tilton's house, and the idea that his friends should raise it, that Mr. Beecher at once cheerfully and readily offered to contribute? The contribution never was sought. If there was any mercenary object on the part of Tilton or Moulton or anybody else, why was it, when there was an opportunity tendered for realizing the object of the conspiracy—why did they not avail themselves at once of it?

But again, Mr. Beecher avers that he became suspicious of some form or movement of black-mail, by an appeal to his generosity and kindly impulses, after the $2,000 was paid. Now, if there was any idea of black-mail about it, it then occurred to Mr. Beecher, as he swears, and yet, after that he contributed the $5,000 which he afterwards gave, and after these suspicions, he continued Moulton, the active, practical black-mailer, in his confidence and trust, and lavished upon him, after that period, all the richness of his friendship and gratitude. What has struck my mind as the most decisive circumstance among the many which repudiate this idea of black-mail is the fact that Mr. Beecher testifies that in his belief, at the time Theodore Tilton made the accusations against him, on the 30th of December, he was honest in his belief that they were true. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Beecher was brought to this avowal, but when he was pressed by the searching questions of my colleague and brought directly to the issue, whether in that interview of the 30th of December he believed Theodore Tilton to be dishonest or honest, whether he believed that Theodore Tilton then trusted in the truth of the accusation he made against Mr. Beecher, he was forced to admit that he believed him sincere. If that is so, why, it is utterly impossible that there could have been any conspiracy originating on the 26th or acting on the 30th. If Tilton believed in the accusation he made on the 30th against Mr. Beecher, how can you or Beecher, or anybody else, impute to Tilton any bad faith, any conspiracy, any design to extort, as against Mr. Beecher? The two things are utterly irreconcilable; they are the two parts of a contradiction which cannot be united, and when Mr. Beecher made that admission he made an admission which stamped this idea of conspiracy and black-mail with absurdity. As I am reminded that not only did Mr. Beecher make this offer to contribute to the discharge of the mortgage upon Mr. Tilton's house, but when it was not accepted he reproached Mr. Moulton for not having availed himself of the proffer. On the 2d day of May, 1874, Theodore Tilton wrote these manly words to Henry Ward Beecher:

GOLDEN AGE OFFICE, May 2, 1874.

Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: I have just this morning learned to my surprise and sorrow that Mr. F. B. Carpenter, whose good will toward you and me is unquestionable, has solicited you concerning the use of your money, influence, and good offices for the enlargement of the captial of the *Golden Age*. Mr. Carpenter mentions to me also your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would, or could be raised to send me, with my family to Europe for a term of years. Of course you need no assurance that such an application or suggestion is wholly unauthorized by me and is inexpressibly repugnant to my feelings. The occasion compels me to state explicitly that, so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well, that I will spare you the statement of it. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

And the man thus writing, thus rejecting not only pecuniary aid, but any favor from the hands of Henry Ward Beecher, is still insisted upon, before you by counsel, before the world by every influence and species of injury which can be used to affect public sentiment, as a deliberate conspirator, black-mailer, and perjurer. In May, 1874, this was written. If he sought for money, if he wanted encouragement and aid from the strong arm of Henry Ward Beecher, then, when the *Golden Age* was struggling under adversity and misfortune, as my friends say, if he was oppressed by the public sentiment of the world, why did not Theodore Tilton, if he possessed that degraded and infinitely mean spirit attributed to him, I ask you, Sir, in all confidence and honor, why did he write a letter like this? How can you account for it? Conspirators do not very often, when there is a proffer of the very subject—object—at which they are aiming, when it is within their grasp and needs only acceptance to be secure—conspirators are not very often inclined to decline the spoil.

"The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I spare you the statement of it."

What answer did Henry Ward Beecher make to that when Mr. Tilton disclaimed the friendly efforts of Mr. Carpenter in his behalf—efforts upon another occasion and in another direction, in the City of New-York, which have given my learned friends an occasion and a topic for charging further black-mail—when Mr. Tilton thus disclaimed the efforts of his friends and rejected it from Henry Ward Beecher, implying that there were circumstances in his conduct and in his treatment which would make it a degradation for him to accept or receive any favor from his hands, why, if he was innocent and unconscious of offense, was he silent? It is sworn to by Moulton, detailing a conversation between himself and Mr. Beecher:

"That he, Mr. Beecher, said that he hoped that Theodore would be successful in his enterprise—that was the *Golden Age*—and he said he would like to aid it if he could in establishing the paper; and I told Theodore of that, and Theodore said to me he could receive no aid from Mr. Beecher in establishing the paper, and so I told Mr. Beecher. I said to Mr. Beecher that was what Mr. Tilton said."

But, it is said that Mr. Tilton has received the benefit of $5,000—I believe $7,000—from Mr. Beecher. Well, gentlemen, if anything is sure in this case, if we can rely upon human evidence at all, unless we are to assume that Moulton and Tilton are thoroughly corrupt and base, and that nothing can be trusted that they aver, it is certain that Mr. Tilton knew nothing of the source from which this money came beyond Mr. Moulton. Moulton swears to it; Tilton swears to it; and you find confirmation in the testimony of Woodruff and Tracy, when Moulton was indignant that anything should be said in regard to this money, this $5,000, from whence it came or how applied. Moulton knew that Tilton would never accept it had he known of its source. He contributed it to Mr. Tilton as a loan, or in whatever form was understood between them. Mr. Tilton swears to an indebtedness of $6,000 or $7,000 as he supposed. These gentlemen were intimate friends, new friends in the minds of some; and the sentiment has been expressed by my learned friends, that Mr. Moulton was availing himself of this fund furnished by Mr. Beecher to gain for himself a reputation of friendly generosity in his dealing with Mr. Tilton. Well, that I care nothing about. It is not important for me to defend Mr. Moulton in that respect. You may believe it or not. It is enough for me, by the oath of these two gentlemen, it is certainly true, that Mr. Tilton had no idea that he was receiving benefaction, or alms, or loans, from Mr. Beecher, or that he was placing himself in any position of obligation or gratitude as toward him.

IF BEECHER WAS INNOCENT, HOW WOULD HE HAVE MET THE ACCUSATION?

Imagine, gentlemen, a conspiracy between men as noted—as strong, if you please—as Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton, a conspiracy to black-mail Henry Ward Beecher! Imagine the first movement of aggression against Henry Ward Beecher in the pursuit of that conspiracy, and believe, if you can for a moment, that Henry Ward Beecher was innocent. How would that atrocious accusation have been met? You, knowing Henry Ward Beecher as you do, tracing him in all his history viewing him upon those great occasions when he stood up their master and Lord, when he cowed an angry mob, when he threw all the power of his name and influence into the troubles in Kansas, and blessed the Sharpe rifles which he sent there in support of freedom; read his character through all these manifestations. What would Henry Ward Beecher, if innocent, have done when a charge of even foul approaches by him as a Pastor upon his pure and innocent parishioner was made? Would he have cowed and trembled like a guilty culprit? Would he have begged for forgiveness and charity? Would he have resorted to lengthy and repeated devices to suppress the accusation? Would he have yielded to the extortion of a conspiracy? Oh, no! He would have turned upon his assailant and accuser with a proud disdain, and trampled the accusation in the dust. The fierce scorn of his brave and noble nature would have crushed the intriguer and liar who dared to beard him in the loftiness of his innocence and position. Do you doubt it? Such men as Henry Ward Beecher, surrounded and sustained as they are, against whom the united power of a community cannot stand, whose resolute and proud courageous position, leading the public mind, and restraining or prompting it to violence at its will, is that the man to cower in weakness and slavery, idiocy, and whimpering disgrace before an accusation like this? No. You do not believe it. It is contrary to our notions of the man. It is contrary to our belief in the real dignity and bravery of his nature. And it is perfectly amazing, if Mr. Beecher was innocent—if these accusations were made—it is perfectly amazing that this man should go on fondling and fostering the black-mailers and conspirators day after day, uttering the noblest tributes to their character and conduct. And it is not perceptible. Did not our friends see, when they charged a conspiracy of this nature for the purpose of black-mail, that they confessed there was no foundation upon which the extortion could rest?

A NEW THEORY STARTED BY THE DEFENSE.

But there is a new theory started. When Mr. Beecher, by his testimony, put an end to the idea of black-mail—I do not stop to read it, gentlemen, you remember how he silenced that idea entirely by his evidence—that it was Shearman and Tracy who were struggling to hold him up to the idea of a conspiracy, which never entered into the mind of Henry Ward Beecher until these astute counsel suggested it, and then the intrepid honesty of the man could not be kept in the false position. He was constantly falling back from the theory. He would not keep to it. His own conscience told him it was untrue. But Tracy and Shearman would again hold up his convictions and his judgment to the idea of black-mail, and so he vibrated, day after day. When in their presence and under their influence he acceded to their propositions of black-mail, but as soon as left to himself his honest and truthful impulses rejected it as an absurdity. And I wish he had never done anything worse under their advice. [Laughter.] But there is a new theory started—not for money. "You have refused money, Mr. Tilton, when you could have realized it. Why, Mr. Harmon told you you could make out of the 'true story' $50,000, and offered you $5,000 for the copyright of it, but, you black-mailer, you would not take that money. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Beecher offered you money, but you would not receive it. But you had fallen from that high position; as Mr. Beecher says, you had fallen from 'the grandest editorial chair in America.' You had reached, for your age, the most brilliant position ever attained by a young, aspiring literary man, as our friends say, and from that you had fallen. Mr. Tracy represents you as lying flat and dishonored at the bottom of an abyss, looking up and seeing Beecher in his grandness and glory, honored and prosperous, and you was envious—you wanted to destroy Beecher, that you might elevate yourself. You had the hope—dishonored and disgraced as we represent you—you had the hope that if you could destroy Beecher you could resume your old, honorable position through that destruction." Why, gentlemen, is there any sense in that proposition? Was there any rivalry as between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? Why, my friend is trying to get it up through the missionary discussion and the Cleveland letter; but you perceive that the paths of Mr. Tilton and of Mr. Beecher were as independent and separate as can be conceived. If Tilton destroyed Beecher he gained nothing for himself. There was no career of honest ambition open by that fact to Mr. Tilton. It was true, as Beecher had again and again told him, that he could not elevate himself upon his ruin, and the idea was eloquently stated, especially in the opening of this case. That Mr. Tilton was to redeem his fortunes by the destruction of Mr. Beecher through the aid of Moulton and Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Bradshaw is one of the absurdest propositions that this case has given birth to, and it has been fecund of many. Mr. Beecher does not monopolize all the glory and honor of this world; he does not occupy all the avenues of renown and fame. There are many paths of that steep and troublous mount where Fame's proud temple shines afar. Mr. Beecher does not occupy them all. There are many foot-sore and weary toilers glorious in their ambition and their efforts who do not conflict or contend with Henry Ward Beecher. The way is open for Tilton, and Beecher is no obstruction, so far as his position or his honor and fame are concerned. Why, you might just as well accuse Mr. Tilton of desiring to destroy my friend Evarts, for fear Mr. Evarts would interfere with the career of Theodore Tilton—or Charles O'Conor, or any of the literary men who occupy honorable and prominent positions before the community.

IS BEECHER TO BE BELIEVED?

Now, gentlemen, in the further discussion of this case, am I not warranted in assuming that there is not the least pretense of a conspiracy or combination? May I not say, upon the proof of Mr. Beecher himself, and the avowals he makes as to the motives, as to the belief of Mr. Tilton, as to the motives which operated upon his conduct and action—may I not be permitted to assume that the idea of a conspiracy in this case is exploded by Mr. Beecher himself? Then the issue of seduction is left. Oh, gentlemen, that is not all. Mr. Beecher has made an issue for us in this action by which I propose to test his honesty and innocence. He avows that in the whole history of his intercourse with Elizabeth R. Tilton there was not a single act or word unbecoming a gentleman and a Pastor. He swears to you there is not a taint upon his garments or a stain upon his conscience. While attributing to that lady an improper devotion to himself he yet maintains his own excellent purity, and swears that he was unconscious of it until the hour when it was revealed to him on the 30th of December, 1870. That is the issue. If Henry Ward Beecher is not to be believed, if he is a false witness, under any mental reservations, upon any ideas of obligation under which he may have acted, about which we will talk by and by, if he has faltered in his testimony as to the truth, then this case is clear as you will believe. If there is not a truthful, reliable denial upon this record by Henry Ward Beecher of this charged adultery, then he is a guilty man, and if he has sworn untruly to you in regard to the extent or character of his association with Elizabeth R. Tilton, then, according to the maxim which my friend has so often quoted, and the truth of which I do not dispute in its application to this case, he is not to be believed by this jury. And hard as that conclusion may be, repulsive as it may be, to all our sentiments, yet, gentlemen, there are stern and unrelenting rules of law and of evidence by which we must be governed. There are reputations depending in this case upon your conclusion, just as dear to their possessors as Henry Ward Beecher's is to him. There are just as many hearts to suffer by your erroneous or unjust judgment upon the question of veracity and credibility upon the part of this plaintiff as on the part of the defendant. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton have an equal right with Henry Ward Beecher to demand an impartial consideration, and that lady, Mrs. Moulton, so foully and basely and untruly assailed, as I will convince you, a lady whom Henry Ward Beecher, when testifying in a cause whose balance holds his mortal if not his immortal interests, Henry Ward Beecher dare not asperse or assail. [Loud applause.] That lady—that lady may appeal to you as men as well as jurors to give her a fair hearing before you sully her fair fame by the assertion that she is unworthy of belief.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

Now, what was the confession of Mrs. Tilton? I don't mean the confession that was made in July, for that is proven beyond dispute—that is, so far as the testimony of Tilton is concerned, as to its character, without any dispute—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Is it?

Mr. Beach—Certainly. It is proven that she said she did confess.

Mr. Evarts—It is proved as to what he said to Mr. Beecher; that is all.

Mr. Beach—Is it all?

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Beach—Yes. Is that all? Well, let us see. Mr. Tilton says to Mr. Beecher:

"My wife in July made a confession to me of this character:"

If Tilton is to be believed, and reasoning upon that theory, Mr. Beecher admits by his conduct and his action that the charge is true. Is it?

Mr. Evarts—That is your argument about Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—I submit these interruptions are not proper.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, there is no objection to it; no objection. The question between my learned friend and myself is whether there is any proof in this case that Mr. Tilton made that confession. Why, I have read to the court authorities—an authority wherein it is ruled that a confession made by one paramour which is reported to the other, and by conduct or declaration acquiesced in, is proof upon which a decree can pass. And yet counsel tell me that that is no evidence of confession. That it does not prove, where it is repeated to a party interested, and that party recognizes the truth contained in the confession, that that does not prove that the confession was made? How did Tilton get it? Where did it come from? How could Mr. Tilton have made any representation to Mr. Beecher in regard to a confession unless he had received it from Mrs. Tilton? And when Mr. Beecher recognized it as a statement made by Mrs. Tilton, and acknowledged the truth of it, does my friend want any better evidence of the fact that Mrs. Tilton did make it than that?

In a case, Sir, in 62 Barbour, which I suppose is the one referred to by your Honor, it is said that:

"The foundation of the rule which forbids the granting of a decree of divorce on the unsupported confessions of a party is the fear of collusion and imposition on the court. When, however, the reason of the rule fails, the rule itself ceases. Hence, when the confessions are made under circumstances which entirely preclude suspicion of collusion or imposition, the confessions will be received, and a decree granted thereon without further evidence."

Mr. Evarts—That is, Mr. Beecher's confessions will be received as against him. Mrs. Tilton's—

Mr. Beach—Well, I will suspend my argument and allow the gentleman to finish his, if he chooses.

Mr. Evarts—laughing. Very well. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Beach—I therefore assume, gentlemen, that so far as the actual confession of July, 1870, is concerned, there is no question in regard to its having been made, if our evidence is creditable. Mr. Beecher, at least, assumes that there was a confession, or a statement to a certain extent. Mr. Beecher admits that the charge was by Mrs. Tilton impure advances, and he goes right to Mrs. Tilton, according to his own evidence, and asks her how she could by any possibility make a false charge of that character. It is certain, therefore, that the paper executed on the 29th of December contained some imputation, a charge of some character against Mr. Beecher. Tilton swears, and the evidence of Moulton supports him, that it was a charge of sexual intimacy. All their intercourse with Mr. Beecher, therefore, according to their narrative of it—all their intercourse with Mr. Beecher was founded upon the theory that the charge was adultery.

SHALL BEECHER'S DENIAL OVERCOME THE TESTIMONY OF THREE WITNESSES?

True, Mr. Beecher denies this, and we are now driven to the question of determining, as between the evidence, on the part of the plaintiff, consisting of Tilton, of Moulton, of Mrs. Moulton, of Mrs. Bradshaw, and of other circumstances to which we shall allude, the letters of Mr. Beecher, the sole denial of Henry Ward Beecher himself; and the question is, gentlemen, whether that sole denial, unsupported by a single syllable of other proof, shall overcome the testimony, positive and direct, of three witnesses, and an accumulating force of circumstances against which the reputation of a saint could not stand, and the accumulated force of the confessions contained in Beecher's own letters. That is the point; that is the issue. Not whether Theodore Tilton was enamored of Victoria C. Woodhull; not whether he committed the base outrage imputed to him at Winstead; not whether he was a cold and a cruel, heartless husband; not whether he had sacrificed his name, his character and his fortune to the profession of free-love doctrines or to vile associations. The question is whether Henry Ward Beecher, proven guilty of adultery by the testimony of these witnesses and these circumstances and these letters, shall be permitted to come upon the stand in a court of justice and by his own oath, unsupported, overturn this weight of evidence. The confession, therefore, in July, I assume to be established. I have said to you that our adversaries would not permit us to prove the precise contents of the paper which was given by Mrs. Tilton on the 29th of December to her husband to facilitate his interview with Beecher in the accomplishment of her desire to break up the arrangement between Tilton and Bowen, and to induce him to withdraw that demand for a resignation, but its contents substantially were stated to Mr. Beecher. And in the form in which the evidence was given we get at the sworn assertion of both Moulton and Tilton of the contents of that instrument. But it is not important—it is not important. I consider that paper as a very secondary matter. What was the object? To induce Tilton to see Beecher and to withdraw the demand for a resignation and retirement. [Mr. Fullerton whispered to Mr. Beach, and Mr. Beach continued]—To induce Mr. Moulton also.

Now it is not necessary to argue that in that paper Mrs. Tilton made any direct, positive charge against Mr. Beecher. She had confessed to her husband in July and restrained him by a secret, obligatory promise. He, with his conceptions of her character and relations to Mr. Beecher, had forgiven her offense. Yet he had entered into a conspiracy and an attack against Mr. Beecher to drive him from the pulpit.

MRS. TILTON INCULPATES BEECHER.

When that becomes known on the 29th to Mrs. Tilton she is anguished and heart-broken. She appeals to her husband, upon the strength of his pledge, when the revelation was made in July previous; induces him to have this interview. What necessity was there—writing a statement, a letter, for the purpose of satisfying the pride and the manliness of Mr. Tilton, who said, "I will have no interview with Beecher, unless it can be introduced in a form which will save my self-respect,"—what necessity was there in any note which Mrs. Tilton might, under those circumstances, send to Mr. Beecher, advising him of the fact that she had made confession to her husband, which as he said, was never communicated to him before? What necessity was there in making any charge of adultery? She appealed to the consciousness of Mr. Beecher. I do not know whether there was in that note any direct specification of the extent of the criminality between these two persons. You are not permitted to know it from direct testimony. I infer from the other evidence in the case that there was, and that is the question—the motive with which we examine these other documents and this other evidence. Because, if that paper had made a direct charge against Mr. Beecher that he had seduced Mrs. Tilton—if you can suppose that it was made in any such form as that and accepted, acquiesced in by Mr. Beecher as true—why we should not want to travel very much further in the investigation of this case. But on that night she writes this:

DEC. 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened with sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.

Now, that is pretty clear evidence that there were statements in that letter inculpating Henry Ward Beecher, imputing to him offense, crime, in the eye of morality, because she says it in the very paper which Mr. Beecher obtains on the night of the 30th. She asserts, and he accepts the assertion, that in the destroyed paper she did inculpate Mr. Beecher, and she withdrew the statement to that fact which the letter contained.

(Signed,) E. R. TILTON.

Then—

"I desire to say explicitly that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman."

Now, it is falsely argued, your Honor, in construing this instrument, that that postscript necessarily implies that the original paper to which reference was made was simply a charge of improper solicitations. That is not a legal rendition of this instrument. That is not its proper construction. The body of the paper says:

"I gave a paper inculpating Mr. Beecher. I withdraw the statements in that paper."

Then in a postscript is added a certificate that Mr. Beecher never addressed to her any improper solicitations or any conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Now, it is idle to say, Sir, that that maintains the idea that the paper destroyed—the previous paper—was one charging simply impure advances.

But on the same night, "midnight," she writes:

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: I desire to leave with you before going to sleep a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would in case the accuser was any other but my husband."

Mr. Beecher asking this lady if she would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers!

"He [H. W. B.] dictated a letter which I copied as my own to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband. This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only yourself. I was ready to give him this letter because he said, with pain, that my letter in your hands addressed to him dated Dec. 29 had struck him dead and ended his usefulness. You and I are both pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all other anxieties."

DID MR. BEECHER DICTATE THE RETRACTION.

Now, the first question is, did Mr. Beecher dictate the first letter, that instrument I read. Is it true? Mrs. Tilton asserts it on the very night when it was written. It is said she was under the dominion of her husband. Under the dominion of her husband, and giving Henry Ward Beecher a certificate in defiance of the will of her husband! If she was under the control of Theodore Tilton she was acting as a conspiratress, making false accusations, and the arguments of my learned friends are suicidal. It she was a conspiratress, subject to the control and the dictation of her husband, how came she to give this letter of recantation, as it is called, to Mr. Beecher, and how are the two ideas consistent? If the one be true, the other is false. But was she subject to her husband? It may be, gentlemen, that she loved him with a qualified affection; it may be that she had considerations for her own respectability and the honor and character of her household; but where has been the occasion or the emergency in which the interests of her husband and Henry Ward Beecher have come in direct collusion, where has been the occasion when that woman has adhered to her loyalty and her husband in opposition to the wishes and the demands of Henry Ward Beecher? Name it in your own recollections, if you please. Tell me where this lady has subjected herself to any domination by her husband, where she has ever sacrificed her will to the wish of her husband. I believe—I believe that Mrs. Tilton had no affection for Mr. Tilton, but I believe that the supreme devotion of her soul was dedicated to Henry Ward Beecher. Why, there could not have been between two such human beings as Theodore Tilton and his wife an intercourse of years, a love originating in the purity and simplicity of childhood and cherished among all the struggles of this man's battle for fame and position, a union at least upon the pinnacle of that fame—all those things could not have been without leaving sweet traces upon the heart and memory. This woman had beautiful recollections of that old intercourse. Oh, these sweet memories of childhood and of purity which come over us in older days, how they renovate and cheer the heart! And however much we may have strayed, however wildly deluded by the temptations and the sorceries of the world and of life, yet they come upon us at times with a freshening and humanizing influence which seems to restore all our childishness and virtue. And there are times even now, under the deluding and darkening influences which surround that woman—even now the memory of those days and the affections connected with the ideas and memories of parentage and children do soften, no doubt, the feelings of that erring wife and mother. But to tell me when she stands in the attitude she now occupies—when the crisis came, the crisis and the contest as between her husband and Henry Ward Beecher; nay, when the crisis of her fate came, and she abandoned her husband and adhered to the man she adored, to tell me that that woman was under the control and subject to the will of her husband whom she deserted is a falsity in principle and repugnant to all our ideas and notions of human motives and human character. These instruments were not extorted except by that just and proper appeal to the truthfulness and the affection of the woman's nature, and her judgment as to the occasion upon which they were to be used, and the motives for their production, which were entirely proper and innocent. Was it oppressive upon the part of Mr. Tilton to ask this woman for a written statement, if he had asked it, to be presented to Mr. Beecher, advising Mr. Beecher that he had received a confession and statement of her guilt from his wife, and when Mr. Beecher, abusing the confidence of Tilton, appropriating the occasion to exert his power over this woman as soon as he gets in her presence, she lying white and pale, as he says, with folded hands, the effigy of death; when he takes that occasion to exert his will and his power and get from her a contradiction of the documents she had willingly given to her husband but the day before, is it to be said that her husband, when learning that fact, asking her to give a statement of the circumstances under which it was done, is guilty of force and tyranny? It is suggested by my friend Mr. Fullerton that the first sentence of this reiteration to her husband implies most distinctly that it was written in the absence of her husband, and before he had returned from Mr. Moulton's:

"I desire to leave with you before going to sleep a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher," and so forth, "called"—

But, gentlemen, I am dealing with this question rather generally, with a large consideration, looking with the broadest relations between these three people, endeavoring to estimate this as wisely and clearly as I can, whether there is a probability that this woman, in regard to these documents, was controlled by Tilton or moved by the will of Mr. Beecher; and I insist that you must look not only to the particular circumstances surrounding that occasion, but trace the manifestations of this woman's nature and heart through the intervening years and see now where she stands, and judge from that what was her condition and position in December, 1870; and remember, gentlemen—remember those letters read to you indicating the state of feeling entertained by this lady toward Mr. Beecher—the idea of support and rest. Fancy this man standing in this close relation to this lady, saying to her that the statement she had made to her husband was his death, and ruin to his life, hope, and work; telling her that the Council of Ministers in 1870, before any such thing, so far as appears, was dreamed of—deluding her with the sophistry that she was to be his defender before the Council of Ministers. Ah, I have come to you again and again when sorrow and deprivation and discomfort weighed upon me, and you have been to me rest and cheer. Your soft hand and gentle voice have comforted me; now you have struck me down to death and ruin—will you defend me? Is this statement to her husband all the imagination of Tilton? How could Tilton have thought of an argument of that kind, addressed by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton? Did he invent that letter? Was he apprised by any means of any of the details of the interview between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, except by the declaration and confession of Mrs. Tilton? How did he know that Beecher had addressed this argument to her? How did he know that the letter which Beecher got was dictated by him, as Mrs. Tilton declares? How did he know that Mr. Beecher, in the prostration and humiliation of that occasion—broken, disheartened, crushed as he was when he left the door of Moulton's house—how did he know that Beecher had said to his wife, "Your letter or statement has ruined me; my lifework is ended?" Yet, gentlemen, you are asked to believe this. You are asked to believe that that reassertion, so damaging to Beecher, so destructive in its implications upon him and his offense—you are asked to believe that that was written by this lady at the dictation and compulsion of her husband, rather than to be the spontaneous outbreak of her regret that the personal influence of Mr. Beecher should have led her to the indiscretion of the former note.

The court here adjourned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Flour in good demand; fair to choice Spring Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Spring Extras, low to choice, $4 25@$4 75; fancy, $5@$5 25; low to choice White Winter Extras, $5 75@$7; fancy, $7@$7 25; common to fancy Minnesota, $4 75@$5 90. Wheat excited, higher, unsettled: No. 1 Spring, $1 05; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 02¼, spot; regular, $1 02; July, $1 03⅛; August, $1 03⅛; No. 3 do., 97c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70c., spot, 71c., bid, July; 73½c., bid, August, Rejected, 67c.@67½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 58½c., spot; 58½c. bid June; 57c. July; 41½c.@41¾c. August; Rejected, 55c. Rye steady; No. 2, 96c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, Spring, $1 28@$1 30, spot; $1 05@$1 09 September. Pork dull and lower at $19, spot; $18 80@$18 85 July; $19 10@$19 15 August. Lard dull and nominal; $13 05 spot; $13 30@$13 35 August; $13 50 September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¾c.; short-rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky, $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat, ⅛c. higher. Corn easier at 69½c., June; 70¼c., July. Oats steady at 58½c., cash; 58¼c., June; 57c., July. Pork weaker at $18 87½, cash; $19 10@$19 15, August. Lard firm and unchanged. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—Receipts by Lake—606 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 21,100 bushels Corn. Receipts by Railroads—3,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley. Shipments by Railroads—3,800 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 48,500 bushels Oats. Shipments by Canal to tidewater—200,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt. To interior points—3,500 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights firm; 7c. for Wheat, 6¼c. for Corn, 4¼c. for Oats to New-York, tolls included. Flour firm; 850 bbls. sold at $5@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White, $5 50@$6 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat in fair inquiry, strong market, with light offerings; sales, 8,000 bushels best No. 3 Chicago at $1 04½; nominally holding No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 11; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, $1 09. Corn active and higher; sales, 8,500 bushels High Mixed at 77c., 48,000 bushels No. 2 High Mixed Western at 75c., 48,500 bushels do., to arrive, at 75c.; 37,000 bushels Sample Western at 72½c.@73c., and 2,000 bushels Damaged at 64c. Oats dull; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 2 at 67c. Rye and Barley none here. Seeds in active demand. Pork quiet at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14½c. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 15.—Flour firmer; Family, $5 30@$5 40. Wheat steady at $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull and declining at 71c.@73c. Oats dull and declining at 64c.@67c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 05@$1 10. Barley nominal. Butter easier; choice Western Reserve, 22c.@23c.; choice Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Pork lower; sales at $19, buyer June. Lard lower; Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle, 13¾c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅛c., spot; 8¼c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot; 11⅜c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky active and firm at $1 15. Live Hogs steady; common, $6 65@$6 85; fair to medium $7@$7 15; good, $7 20@$7 35; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 700 head.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour firmly held. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 09¼; No. 2, $1 05½; July, $1 05⅛; August, $1 05. Oats unsettled; No. 2, in store, 57½c. Corn firm and higher; High Mixed, 68½c.; July, 70c. Rye nominal and neglected; No. 1, 96c. Barley unsettled and nominal; No. 2, Spring, $1 20@$1 30, cash; $1 05, September. Provisions dull and nominally easier. Pork, $18 87½, cash. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet, nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6½c. Receipts, Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels. Shipments, Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 15.—Corn quiet; Mixed, 88c.; Yellow, 90c., White, 93c. Oats dull and lower at 73c.@75c. Pork dull, and 25c. lower, at $20 50@$21, as to weight. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders easier at 8⅞c.@9c. Corn meal lower at $4 35. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling $5 70. Gold, 116¼.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 59 bales; gross, 59 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 58,673 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 83 bales; sales, 44 bales; stock, 8,951 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 15—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93@93⅛ for money; 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds 1865s, old, 106½; New 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼@14½; do. preferred, 24.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 90c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 7 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 34,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western; California White Wheat average 9s. 1d.@9s. 4d. ₩ cental; do. Club, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. ₩ cental; Red Western Spring 8s. 2d.@8s. 10d. ₩ cental; do. Winter, 9s. 1d.@9s. 4d. ₩ cental. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d.@60s. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,800 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7 7-16d.; sales of shipment of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅝d.

LONDON, June 15—Evening.—Sperm-oil, £100 ₩ ton. Turpentine, 22s. 9d.@23s.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum, 25¼f. for Fine Pale American.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., June 16 | *CHINA......SAT., June 26
*SCYTHIA...WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA...WED., June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.........SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.........SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZALS.........SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.........Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.........Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.........June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.........July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.........THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND.........THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, June 19, 8 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.........Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA.........Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.........20 00
First-class to Albany.........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL.........June 19
ANDES.........July 10

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ETNA.........June 26
ALPS.........July 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.........June 16, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.........July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS.........THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.........TUESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......June 14 | STATE OF NEVADA June 26
VADERLAND......July 8 | SWITZERLAND.....July 20

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND......June 14 | SWITZERLAND.....June 26
NEDERLAND......July 8 | STATE OF NEVADA. July 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.........June 19 | ODER.........July 3
RHEIN.........June 26 | NECKAR.........July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.........$100 gold.
Second cabin.........60 gold.
Steerage.........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Wednesday, June 16.
CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.........Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 16th. 6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 17th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M. | Friday, 18th......6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th......3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 19th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M. | Saturday, 19th....7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th......8:00 A. M. | Sunday, 20th......4:00 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; returning, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day.

J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M., Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS'

HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO', (by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTISTRY!—Competition defied! D. WAIT, Sr., at old stand, No. 45 East 23d st., near 4th av., makes good rubber and rose pearl sets at $10 and $12; gold and platina, $40; gold fillings, $2 upward; hard and soft fillings, $1 and $2; extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth, when more than one. Call and examine.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.

One of the above is a moon-face clock.

Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF

Six-seat Rockaway, panel and glass side and back.

Extension-top Phaeton, carries four persons.

Pony Phaeton, carries four, has shifting rumble, pole, and shafts.

Top Wagon with pole and shafts.

All made by John R. Lawrence & Co.

Very light Park Phaeton, shifting top.

Very light Road Wagon, by Brewster & Co.

Team of Horses, safe, spirited, and handsome.

Road Horse, Harness, double and single, &c.

Gentlemen who intend purchasing are requested to examine these articles, which are of the very best quality, at the stable of

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, No. 121 West 45th st.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW, TWO FINE, new, light, single harness; first-class, by a City maker; also, a light double harness in good order, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK PONY 14½ hands high; seven years old; perfectly kind in harness or saddle; warranted sound in every respect. Can be seen at the stable, No. 114 West 15th st.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5.

CHARLES GRUBE.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, LAP DUSTERS, &c.—A complete Stock of Summer Goods.

C. B. SMITH & Co., No. 40 Warren st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM

CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,

TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.,

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.

PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready.

"Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS.

Very desirable for these days.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices, 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine;* A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention.

P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open for guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River.

JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty daily trains; fare, 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent table, $10 to $15. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWRY CORNER, five miles from Bethel Depot, Me.; good fishing; moderate terms; refer, by permission, to Charles T. Hazbeck, No. 306 Lexington av. Address H. S. HASTINGS, Bethel, Me.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired.

A. SMITH, Proprietor.

SUMMER TOURIST BOARD NEAR PROFILE HOUSE.—Table to suit; reference, proprietor of Profile House; send for circular; terms, $1 per day. Address OAKES & PRIEST, Franconia, N. H.

ANALOMINK HOUSE, NEAR THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.—Reduction for early and late boarders. For particulars apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills Post Office, Monroe County, Penn.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day.

R. D. TUCKER.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to

WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Thirty minutes from Liberty st.; open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT, R. I., will reopen June 15.

A. MAEGERN, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, N. J., will be open for boarders from the 25th of June, at moderate prices. LAWRENCE H. HUNT, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, SHELDON, VT.—NEAR the celebrated Springs; first-class house; moderate charges. ALFRED KEITH, Proprietor.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, can obtain the amount of their coupons, maturing this day by applying at our office.

WARDEN & LEVERICH,
No. 48 Wall st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SUITE—SECOND floor front room and dressing-room, can be separated, and with or without board; Summer prices; also single room; location near Grand Hotel; references exchanged. Address or apply No. 17 East 31st st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, FRONTING Washington square.—Several rooms, with uniformly good table; families and single gentlemen; location first-class, and low rates for season.

TO LET BY THE YEAR—A COOL, WELL-furnished bedroom, 18x20, fronting south, in Association Building, 23d st. and 4th av. Apply by letter to H. T. LEE, No 9 Pine st.

FIFTH AV.—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, FOUR large, cool rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—Elegant family and single rooms at Summer prices; first-class restaurant; new café for gentlemen now open.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, separately or in connection, to let, with or without board; Summer prices; references required. Call at 1,451 Broadway, north-west corner of 43d st.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board to gentlemen and their wives, in a private family, at moderate prices, at 418 West 22d st.

NOS. 101 AND 103 WAVERLEY PLACE, corner Washington square.—A few cool, airy rooms with good table; terms reasonably low for season.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

Mrs. SEAVER will rent unusually desirable rooms for the Summer, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—HANDSOME APARTments and home comforts, with or without board, at Summer prices.

THIRTEENTH ST., NO. 137.—SUITES FOR parties of single gentlemen or married couples; newly furnished; excellent table.

GRAMERCY PARK.—NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., elegantly furnished rooms, bath, &c., connecting on second floor; first-class board; superior reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Cool and pleasant rooms for the summer, with or without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET, with board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, large third story and hall rooms, reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS to let with or without board; good table and good attendance; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM, AND hall room, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board at Summer prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD WHOLESOME BOARD FOR ONE or two families in a private family pleasantly located, in a village six hours' ride from New-York; climate and scenery charming; plenty of shade and no mosquitoes; house first class; rooms clean and cool, rich and tastefully furnished; price moderate. Apply by letter, including reference, to Lock Box No. 17, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY home for the season can secure good board at a farm-house; fine mountain view, rooms large, airy, in a healthy, pleasant location, shade, croquet, beautiful drives, near Hudson; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, berries, fruit. Address C. E., Box No. 220 Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Large, airy rooms, with first-class board; house situated upon high ground, with fine lawn and shade, and within four minutes' walk of depot. Address B. D. C., Orange, N. J., Post Office Box No. 413, or City, care of Merchants' Dispatch, St. John's Park, Varick st.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMODATED at a private residence in Orange County, two hours' ride from the City; healthy location; mountain air and scenery; horses and carriages on premises; terms moderate. Address Misses J. and R. HALLOCK, Woodbury Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, TWO AND three-quarter hours from New-York, by Housatonic Road; mountain air; beautiful scenery; boating and fishing; large rooms and good table; terms $7 per week; references given. Address Mr. THOMAS, Newtown, Conn.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., near depot. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; L. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS—FIFTY MILES from New-York; near depot; pure and healthful air; room for a few more families. Address

WM. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N.Y.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders for the Summer; location pleasant, and the air delightful; terms $10 per week. Address C. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR SELF AND FAMILY (six) in Orange, N. J.

CHARLES FOLSOM,
No. 53 Chambers st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, since May 21, under temporary derangement, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet, four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender figure, brown poplin dress. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF HARRIGAN AND HART, who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in THE DONOVANS, LONDON COMIC SINGERS, and the MINIATURE 69TH, together with the ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, in their astounding performance—their first appearance in this City.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL AT LOEWEN PARK, corner 110th st. and 9th av.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission for non-members, (if introduced by a member,) $2 for gentleman and ladies.

A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

ROBINSON HALL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.

Fifth week of the Great Sensation.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante, La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF CHARLOTTE STANLEY.

The charming young actress Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in a new play, TOO LATE; or, KLEPTOMANIA, and the new comedy STAGE STRUCK. CHAS. YOUNG and his funny little men.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB RACE.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

JOSEPHINE

will accompany the yachts during the race June 16, leaving Whitehall slip at 9:30 A. M.; Tompkinsville at 10, and Vanderbilt Landing at 10:30.

Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, —COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—SUNDAY, June 13, Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. P. W. MOWRY, of Chester.

THURSDAY, June 17, Alumni meeting at 2 P. M. Address by H. C. BUGHMAN, C. E.

Address to Corps of Cadets by Col. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, THURSDAY EVENING, June 17.

June 18—Literary exercises.........10 A. M.
Review and dress parade.........1 P. M.
Artillery drill and national salute.........2 P. M.

THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Commencement of the University will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 10:30 A. M.

Meeting of Alumni Association in the Chancellor's Room at 8 P. M.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY.......5th June. | SATURDAY.....12th June.
TUESDAY.......8th June. | TUESDAY.....15th June.
THURSDAY.....10th June. | THURSDAY.....17th June.
SATURDAY.......19th June.

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash during this Month.* Monthly installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU

Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.

E. TOURJEE,
Manager,
Music Hall, Boston.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WHO HAS taught music in leading schools and families desires to make an engagement; brilliant performer of classical and modern music; graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Music in Vienna and pupil of Tausig. Address Miss KL., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$55.—A PIANO OF THE CELEBRATED R. Nunns, Clark & Co.'s make will be sold for $55. Apply at No. 315 East 29th st., first floor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

JANE T. DILLON,
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30.

my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.

MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY,
Administratrix.

my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL,

mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY, } Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.

CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULSBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.

my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.

je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,

Ja20-1aw6m-W

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK ON THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS Bank, No. 22,694, in the name of Louisa Fast. The finder will please return the same to the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS! 121ST TO 128TH TIMES!

BIG

BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

⁂FRIDAY JUNE 18, BENEFIT OF Mr. D. H. HARKINS

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 14 and 15.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON

and

LAST TWO NIGHTS
(the 179th and 180th)
of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond June 15, as the present season closes on that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, the closing night of the season and the 180th performance of THE TWO ORPHANS, the theatre will be magnificently decorated and an elegant souvenir programme, together with a bouquet of choice flowers will be presented to every lady in attendance.

The flowers and decorations used on this occasion will be furnished by H. A. Siebrecht & Co., 5th av. and 42d st.

The regular season for 1875-76 at this theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present

GREAT STOCK COMPANY

has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success

ROSE MICHEL,

the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the

AUTHOR.

⁂Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the box-office.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,

EXTRA PERFORMANCE, DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. H. TISSINGTON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1875,

EXTRA GALA ENTERTAINMENT

for the

BENEFIT OF HENRY TISSINGTON,

Musical Director.

A host of New-York's favorite actors and actresses have kindly volunteered.

P. P.; Or, THE MAN AND THE TIGER. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, the popular young actor, in his brilliant comedy part of SPLASHER.

A GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE, in which many eminent artists, vocal and instrumental, will appear.

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See programmes.

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GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach on TUESDAY, June 15, and THURSDAY, June 17, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.; West 11th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn—Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c. Excursion tickets, 50c. Good refreshments on board.

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LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 177.—*The United States appellants, vs. Dominick O'Grady's executors.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court.

Jurisdiction was vested in the Court of Claims by the act of the 24th of February, 1855, to hear and determine all claims against the United States founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of the Executive Department, or upon any contract, express or implied with the Government of the United States, and also all claims which may be referred to said court, by either House of Congress. (10 Stat. at Large, 612.) Well-founded doubts were entertained whether the act conferred the power upon that court to allow the United States to file set-offs in such cases, and to hear and determine such matters as are usually practiced in common law actions between private parties. Congress accordingly, in order to remove those doubts, enacted that the said court shall also have jurisdiction of all set-offs, counter-claims or claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demand whatsoever on the part of the Government, against any person making claim against the United States in said court. Since the passage of that act all doubt upon the subject is removed; and the further provision is that upon the trial of any such cause the court shall hear and determine such claim or demand both for and against the Government and the claimant. (12 Stat. at Large, 765.) Provision is also made by the act of the 12th of March, 1863, that any person claiming to have been the owner of any abandoned or captured property prescribed in that act, may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of the property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds after the deduction of any purchase money which may have been paid, together with the expenses of transportation, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof. (12 Id., 830.) Pursuant to that act the claimants instituted a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover the net proceeds of 414 bales of cotton, and it appears by the record that the claimants, on the 1st of April, 1872, by the consideration of that court, recovered judgment against the defendants for the sum of $72,450 as the net proceeds of the cotton described in the petition; that the petitioners, after the expiration of ninety days from the day of the rendition of the judgment, procured from the Clerk's office of the court a duly certified copy of the judgment, and that they presented the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and requested payment of the amount in due form of law. Instead of paying the judgment the Secretary made an indorsement upon the transcript to the effect that the net proceeds of the cotton, after the deduction of two cents per pound for internal revenue, amount to the sum of $68,268 60, and he referred the claim to the First Auditor with directions to report the same to the First Controller as payable out of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, reserved and set apart for that purpose.

By the findings of the court it also appears that the defendants claimed to deduct $4,181 40, as the internal revenue tax of two cents per pound on cotton for the net proceeds of which the judgment in the cause was rendered, and that the Secretary of the Treasury refused to pay any part of the judgment unless the attorney of the claimants would consent that the deduction claimed should be made, and that the attorneys accordingly signed the writing set forth in the transcript, subject to the condition that the rights of all parties in respect to the tax shall be reserved and remain subject to the decision of the Supreme Court without prejudice.

Payment of the residue was duly made to the claimants, but the Secretary of the Treasury reserved and detained the amount claimed as the internal revenue tax on the cotton, whereupon the claimants instituted the present suit, and the Court of Claims rendered judgment in their favor for the whole amount so reserved and detained, and from that judgment the United States appealed. Judgment was recovered by the claimants for the whole amount of the net proceeds of the cotton in the original suit, and it is not even suggested that the United States filed any set-off or counter-claim in that case, nor would it now make any difference if the claim of set-off or counter-claim had been filed in that case, for if filed and rejected the appropriate remedy of the United States was by appeal to the Supreme Court. Appeal to this court in such a case undoubtedly would be, nor was that the only remedy left to the United States, as the Court of Claims, on motion, might grant a new trial in such a case if it appeared that any fraud, wrong, or injustice had been done to the United States. (13 Stat. at Large, 75.) But the United States did not appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims, nor does it appear that any application in their behalf was made to that court for a new trial, as expressly authorized by an act of Congress. On the contrary, it appears that the United States required in the judgment, and claimed to deduct from it, the amount now in controversy, as due to the Government for the internal revenue tax. Such a power is not vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, nor in any other executive officer of the Government, even if it could be; and it is clear that the judgments of this court, rendered on appeal from the Court of Claims, if no such power is conferred by an act of Congress, are, beyond all doubt, the final determination of the matter in controversy; and it is equally certain that the judgments of the Court of Claims, where no appeal is taken to this court, are, under existing laws, absolutely conclusive of the rights of the parties, unless a new trial is granted by that court, as provided in the before-mentioned act of Congress. (Ex parte Russel, 13 Wall., 673.) By the act of the 3d of March, 1863, it was provided that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury for any claim passed upon by the Court of Claims till after an appropriation therefor shall be estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury, which provision was, of course, as applicable to the judgments on appeal, rendered by this court, as to the original judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, as the subject matter of the suit in either case is one "passed upon by the Court of Claims." (12 Stat. at Large, 768.) Either party by virtue of that act was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court declined to take jurisdiction of such appeals, chiefly for the reason that the act practically subjected the judgments of the Supreme Court rendered in such cases to the re-examination and revision of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Gordon vs. U. S., 2 Wall., 561.) Subsequently Congress repealed the provision conferring that authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and since that time no doubt has been entertained that it is proper that the Supreme Court should exercise jurisdiction of appeals in such cases. (14 Stat. at Large, 9.) Judicial jurisdiction implies the power to hear and determine a cause, and inasmuch as the Constitution does not contemplate that there shall be more than one Supreme Court, it is quite clear that Congress cannot subject the judgments of the Supreme Court to the re-examination and revision of any other tribunal or any other department of the Government. Opposed to that is the suggestion that the internal revenue tax is a lien upon the property taxed, and that the lien, when the property is sold, is transferred to the proceeds of the sale, as in the case of a maritime lien when the *res* is sold and the proceeds of the sale have been paid into the registry of the court. Whether that is so or not is not a question in this case; but suppose the question is presented, it is a sufficient answer to the suggestion that the United States, if they desire to enforce such a right, must seek some other remedy than the one pursued in the case before the court, as it is clear that when such a claim as that preferred by the claimants in the original petition passes into judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction it ceases to be open, under any existing act of Congress, to revision by any one of the executive departments, or of all such departments combined. Remedies, such as have been suggested, if seasonable, may be pursued in a proper case, but it will be time enough to decide the question whether any remedy now remains when the question is properly presented. Should it be suggested that the judgment in question was rendered in the Court of Claims, the answer to the suggestion is that the judgment of the Court of Claims, from which no appeal is taken, is just as conclusive under existing laws as the judgment of the Supreme Court, until it is set aside on a motion for a new trial. Judgment affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Morange vs. Waldron et al.—No order of arrest having been obtained, the defendant Waldron is entitled to his discharge. See Wood vs. Henry, 40 N. Y. Reports, 128.

Earle vs. McGarren.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs, and cause put down for trial for the 17th, at 10 A. M., before Justice Donohue.

The Mayor vs. Hart.—Motion denied; order to be settled on notice.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Security Deposit Company of the City of New-York.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Crook vs. Foster et al., Executors, &c.—In this case I have twice filed a memorandum requesting an explanation in regard to the papers. If I am to make any order in the case, counsel will oblige me by attending before me at Circuit, Part II., on any day during this week, at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Ireland vs. Vredenburgh.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Seitz vs. Holler et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.—The judgment having been entered in this action, the order asked for by the plaintiff must be granted unless the defendant within five days from the service of notice of this order prosecute the appeal from the judgment entered, and give security on the appeal as required by law.

Sharp vs. Calkins et al.—Order for a reference denied.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Rolston.—The motion to vacate and set aside the order of arrest herein is denied, with costs.

Beckard vs. Murphy.—Motion to amend answer denied, with costs.

Clegg vs. Hamil et al.—Let the amended answer be substituted as the answer; the cause to remain on the calendar for trial at the present term. No costs.

Schenck vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ordered that the plaintiff's attorney pay Referee's fees. See memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company et al.—Temporary injunction continued and injunction asked for granted.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—In the Court of Appeals the following decisions were handed down, June 15, 1875:

The People ex rel. William M. Tweed vs. Joseph L. Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York.—Judgment of the Supreme Court and orders of the Oyer and Terminer reversed, and prisoner discharged.

Judgment reversed and judgment absolute for the defendants with costs.—Dewey vs. the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Smith vs. Nelson; The Merchants' National Bank vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York; The People ex rel. Trowbridge vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; Darling vs. Brewster; Neligan vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Order of the General Term affirmed without costs.—Lumbard vs. The Syracuse, Binghamton, and New-York Railroad Company.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Rae vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

THE DANGER TO WHICH THEY EXPOSE PROPERTY-OWNERS FROM UNSCRUPULOUS ARCHITECTS—IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY JUDGES ALKER AND SPAULDING.

A suit of much importance to property-owners was tried before Judge Alker and a jury in Part I. of the Marine Court yesterday. The facts as disclosed by the pleadings and testimony are that Mr. Robert Finan employed a builder named Joseph Ross to construct a building for him on property situated in Long Island City. The work was to be done under a contract entered into between the parties, and which provided that the house should be a first-class four-story tenement, constructed of good materials, which were particularly described. All the payments provided for by the contract were promptly met as they became due, except the last, amounting to $900. This payment was disputed by Mr. Finan, on the ground that the contract had not been complied with by Ross, and it was claimed that by reason of such non-compliance he [Mr. Finan] was not only not liable for the amount, but that, on the contrary, Ross' failure of duty had caused him damage to the extent of $2,500, which he was entitled to recover. Ross commenced a suit to recover the balance claimed to be due him, and Mr. Finan answered by denying any indebtedness, and setting up his counter claim for $2,500. About ten months since the cause came to trial before Judge Spaulding and a jury in the Marine Court, and it was then clearly shown that the work called for by the contract had been poorly done and that inferior materials had been used. It was, in fact, what is popularly known among builders as a skin job. Upon this state of the testimony, Judge Spaulding specially directed the jury as to the various deficiences in the work testified to on the part of defendant, and the value thereof, which, in forming their verdict, they would be bound to allow in favor of defendant. Instead of following the instructions of the court as to all the items, the jury only deducted a few insignificant amounts, and gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the balance. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. S. G. Courtney, defendant's counsel, the Judge set aside this verdict as being contrary to the instructions of the court and against the weight of evidence, and ordered the new trial which was had yesterday.

Upon this trial, the plaintiff put in evidence the contract and the certificate of one Bernard McGurk, the architect, to the effect that the work had been performed and completed according to the terms of the contract and specifications. This contract provided by its terms that the architect should be the judge as to what it called for, and as to compliance therewith, and that his decision should be final in that respect. The answer of Mr. Finan set forth not only the non-performance of the work in conformity with the terms of the contract, but also that the architect's certificate had been obtained through fraud or collusion between him and the contractor, or through mistake of the former. Judge Alker held that, according to the terms of the contract, the certificate of the architect was final, unless assailed on the ground of fraud or mistake, thus excluding all testimony on the issue which had been previously tried before Judge Spaulding. Mr. Courtney then proposed to show, by the cross-examination of the contractor himself, that at the time he obtained the certificate, being after the commencement of the suit, he knew, and the architect, McGurk, knew, that the building had not been completed according to the terms of the contract. This he offered, he said, on the ground that if the certificate was given, when to both parties the non-completion of the work was known, it constituted evidence of fraud or mistake on the part of the architect. This offer, upon objection from plaintiff's counsel, was ruled out by the Judge. Mr. Courtney then, with a view, he said, to put the case in shape for review on appeal, made separate offers to prove the particular defects in the construction of the building, and the several failures to comply with the contract and specifications, which had been testified to on the former trial, but the Judge excluded them all, to which Mr. Courtney took exception, claiming that their exclusion would confine him to proof of fraud out of the mouth of the party charged with it. Mr. Courtney also offered this testimony to show that McGurk acted through mistake or fraud in giving the certificate—knowing these facts—there being no proof to offer on the part of defendant other than that which had been excluded, the Judge directed the jury to find a formal verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount of his claim, with interest. On application of Mr. Courtney the Judge granted to defendant thirty days in which to have his case on appeal prepared, and directed that in the meantime all proceedings on the judgment be stayed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, June 16, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 63, 41, 29, 70, 80, 81, 82, 23.

SUPREME COURT—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—The following is the Supreme Court General Term Calendar for Wednesday, June 16, 1875: Nos. 10, 34, 63, 108, 133, 138, 154, 166, 167, 170, 182, 183, 185, 187, 189, 190.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
105—Williams vs. Williams.
129—Marsh vs. Tracy, impleaded.
131—Clements vs. Yturria.
134—Peck vs. Brady.
136—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
144—Felton vs. Gutteman.
145—Industrial Ex. Co. vs. Morgenthau.
146—At. and Pac. Tel. Co. vs. Southern and At. Tel. Co.
159—Fischer vs. Wessa, &c.
189—Haussman vs. Sterling.
191—Potter, &c., vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
196—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.

Nos.
219—Hall vs. Robbins.
228—Matter of Church of Holy Sepulchre.
231—Healy vs. Healy.
253—Matthews, &c., vs. Fitzimmons, &c.
278—Weetjen, &c., vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.
301—Fennel vs. Weber, &c.
332—Paine vs. The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
338—Marckwald vs. O. S. Navigation Co.
342—Society for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Diers.
346—Coler vs. Kountze, &c.
349—McCormick vs. Wilson.
354—Sheehy vs. Dawson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spofford.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth National Bank.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling.
846—Viele vs. Darling.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.

Nos.
1218—First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.
1220—Same vs. Same.
2558—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
109—Littell vs. Sanford.
992—Germania Bank vs. Shafer et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.
1194—Burgess et al. vs. Wray, impleaded.
20—Dickinson et al. vs. Wason et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Van Namee, imp'd, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
69—Gray et al vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1133—Ausbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1203—Ballard et al. vs. Boody et al.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—Sun Print & Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.

Nos.
1151—Durfo Sur., &c., vs Jordan, Imp'd.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
3185—Du Pasquier vs. Squire.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Rec'r vs. Lant.
689—Kegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, vs. Volkening et al.
2788—People, &c., ex rel., Floyd vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3105—Carbonero, Adm'r, vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hemmings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
987½—Dayton, Pub. Adm'r vs. Johnson.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
963—Mackay et al vs. Belding et al.
2429—Met. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1775—Mer. & Manuf's Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
2819—Keiley vs. Boarey.
3188—Fowler vs. Belson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Sutton vs. Davis, &c.
5—Herbch vs. Bremnan.
21—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
51— —— vs. ——.
400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglass Manufg. Co. et al.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. S. Co.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.
133—Security Bank vs. Warren.

Nos.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphrey's S. H. M. Co. et al.
501—Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486— —— vs. ——.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
120— —— vs. ——.
445— —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
2—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society of the U. S. et al.
16—Clark vs. Bannan.
37—Schwencke vs. Rupp.
42—Eiverson vs. Vanderpoel.
22—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
23—Einstein vs. Chapman et al.
24—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Bohen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Toner et al.
60—Coleman vs. St. John.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.
32—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.

Nos.
38—Miller vs. Hall.
50—Clegg vs. Howel et al.
55— —— vs. ——.
12—Fitch vs. The Excelsior M'f'g Co. et al.
20—Hennequir et al. vs. Clews et al.
31—Oppinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
40—Rosseau vs. Isaac.
11—Palmer vs. Humphrey's S. H. Med. Co. et al.
34—Acker vs. Parker.
51—Horrigan vs. Regan.
Demurrers.
8—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Horton vs. Gaylord.
1—McDonald et al. vs. Frazee et al.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1145—Cassidy vs. Begoden.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis vs. Manhattau Glove Co.
339—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
1109—Janusch vs. Küffner.
1103—Hulm vs. Reeve.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.

Nos.
1155—Yung vs. Farley et al.
1173—Chiam vs. Simonet
1185—Cavanagh vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.
1187—Lynch vs. Adams.
1201—Gossler et al. vs. Herold.
1207—Betts vs. N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. R. Co.
1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
820—Howard vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
872½—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
556—De Witt et al vs. Hastings.

Nos.
1192½—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.
428—Finnin vs. Malloy.
996—Nunn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
840—Booth et al., Survivors, &c., vs. Lester, Survivor, &c.
734—Bul's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
25—Fargous vs. Neville.
1—Baugs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co., et al.
42—Pell vs. Conover.
55—Read vs. Cochrane.
56—Hart vs. Merz.
58—Kraedzhmann vs. Prohl.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan.
69—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.

Nos.
70—Same vs. Same.
2—Burke vs. Howe.
4—Burke vs. Murphy.
5—Levy vs. Newborn.
29—Wulfrey vs. Bancroft.
31—Palmer vs. Kotte.
41—Goetz vs. Matty.
65—Levy vs. Isaacs.
9—Dudley vs. Browning.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned to Monday, June 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.
1298—Mendel vs. H. R. R. R. & Dry Dock E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.
2505—Lanecke vs. Brennan
1471—Petoutsalie vs. Levy.
1474—Furst, by Gd'n, vs. Second Ave. R. R. Co.
1172—Seneludinger vs. De Peyster.

Nos.
2037—Lanagan vs. N. Y. Gas Co.
1505—Reilly, Adm'r, &c., vs. Ave. C. R. R. Co., et al.
1506—Morgan vs. Central Park W. & E. R. R. Co.
1507—Butler vs. Rudhart.
1508—Luxton vs. Barker et al.
1510—Kavanagh et al. vs. Adam.
1511—Jackson vs. Meyers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1612—Lowry vs. Friedman, et al.
1285—Marthaler vs. Frey, et al.
4127—Rice vs. Niggeschmidt.
4004—Potts et al. vs. Compton et al.
4110—Schafer vs. Mischeid.
4246—Scherer et al. vs. Price.
1294—Hind et al. vs. Swobold et al.

Nos.
2002—Martin vs. Am. Lit. Bureau.
2409—Wells et al. vs. Hornsby.
2777—Barrett vs. Dunlap.
2952—Wachenfeld et al. vs. Fischer, impleaded.
2955—Kyzski vs. Noetzle.
2956—Simmons vs. Ehrich.
2959—Luhr vs. The Mayor, et al.
3981—Horton et al. vs. Nicoll.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2609—Van Tine vs. Luhman.
2610—Same vs. Same.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
2524—Clark vs. Kelting.
2615—Franche vs. Witters.
1931—Pollenz vs. Kohn.
3735—Hatch vs. Bemack.
1963—Burkart vs. Hartog.
2498—McCartee vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.

Nos.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.
4102—Ruland vs. Kline.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
2239—Cummings vs. Nervitt.
2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
407—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.
3324—Dearing vs. Schmalz.
4222—Carpenter vs. Poet.
4336—Sloane et al. vs. Teaney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
5115—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.
3284—Same. vs. Same.
3643—Traders and Merchants' B'k of M. P. vs. Conover, Impl'd.
3623—Moore vs. Cooley, Impleaded.
732—Lynch vs. Thomas et al.
2525—Averill vs. N. Y. Loan and Indemnity Co.
2624—Frothingham vs. Disbecker.

Nos.
2785—McIntire vs. Robertson.
2790—Studwell et al. vs. Nicholson et al.
2944—Ottelengeri vs. Strack.
2945—Grisworld vs. Stuart.
2947—Foster vs. Moran.
2949—O'Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
2950—Wilkeson vs. N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R. Co.
2951—Meyer vs. Palmer et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
860—Ferris vs. Mouquin.
2779—Wight vs. Arledter et al.
4052—Levy vs. Jardine et al.
4364—Hall vs. Griswold.
4397—Conynham et al. vs. Chase. Impleaded.
4402—Bertachy vs. Telford et al.
4416—Routledge et al. vs. Lent et al.
4417—Same vs. Same.
3947—Leslie vs. Whelan.
3870—McKinley et al. vs. Dooler.
3609—Baer vs. Seymour.
3610—Bruce et al. vs. Peck.
3264—Neacy vs. Turley.
2011—Geaser vs. Simon.
2635—Pollock vs. Logan.
2665—Gruber vs. Irving.
2672—Moore et al. vs. Smith.
2691—Kempenaar vs. Rothman et al.
2701—Flanders vs. Glasson.
2727—Bloomfield et al. vs. McAndrews.
2751—House vs. Cunningham.
3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.
877—Adams. vs. Harrison.
2907—Shedlock vs. Bahling.
2908—Mowe vs. Keyser et al.

Nos.
2911—Forrest vs. Piser.
2912—Flan vs. Rotchild.
2913—Cain vs. Rowe et al.
2915—Stover Mach. Co. vs. Phillips.
2918—Amory vs. Cohen.
2919—Hulin vs. Smith.
2921—Brown vs. Ward et al.
2922—Creery vs. Apt.
2923—Rausch vs. Stemler.
2924—Bassett vs. May.
2925—Klopsch vs. Stein et al.
2926—Brookman vs. Erie Railway Co.
2927—Seivers vs. Wallot.
2928—Seivers vs. Werner.
2929—Van Have vs. Christiansen.
2930—Doll vs. Gaus.
2932—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2933—Phelm vs. Coonen.
2934—Pringle vs. Wechsler et al.
2936—Gelnleck vs. Falk.
2938—Lees vs. Lyddy.
2942—Suebly vs. Lyon.
2943—Fairclough vs. Swick et al.
2160—Gotsshalk vs. Lutter et al.
3561—Bell et al. vs. Westervelt et al.
4083—Same vs. Same.
3573—Butler et al. vs. Westervelt.
4033—Rollac vs. O'Neill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Kirkland, robbery.
Charles Sloan and John Downing, robbery.
William Boyle and Thomas Early, burglary.
Charles Hogan, William Brown, and August Leonisky, burglary.
Thomas Conaby, burglary.
Michael Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
Martin Sypher, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Gilroy, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Hefferan, felonious assault and battery.
John Shortel, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Carroll and Carrie Carroll, felonious assault and battery.
Charles M. Rosner, felonious assault and battery.
William B. Hickox and John O'Connor, felonious assault and battery.
William Clarkson, felonious assault and battery.
Charles R. Thompson, forgery.
Frederick A. Goodall, false pretenses.
James Murphy, assault and battery.
Maria Lynch, petit larceny.
Edward Casey, petit larceny.
Charles Voss, indecent assault.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Davis, J.

Elizabeth Murker, homicide.
Laurence Noonan, grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

MOTIONS.

No. 129.—*Macy vs. Nelson*—Upon motion of John H. Reynolds, of counsel, ordered forward to No. 45½.

No. 232.—*Brewster vs. Taylor*—Upon motion of Samuel Hand, ordered forward to No. 167½.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 230.—*The People ex rel. William W. Welsh, appellant, vs. Eugene A. Nash, County Clerk, &c., respondent.*—Argued by D. H. Bolles, of counsel for appellant, and S. S. Spring for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 8½.—*Stillwell vs. Carpenter.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 15.—*Mary E. Cole, executrix, &c., respondent, vs. John M. Niles et al., executors, &c., appellants.*—Argued by John Cadman, of counsel for appellants, and by J. C. Ormsby for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned until Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Baron Schwarz-Senborn, late Austrian Ambassador, is in the City.

The New-Haven steamers have erected on the pier foot of Twenty-third street, East River, a waiting-room for passengers who desire to take or leave their steamers at that point.

Among this morning's advertisements is one of the International Steam-ship Line from Boston to Portland, Eastport, St. John, and other cities. The route is a very beautiful one, and offers great natural attractions to excursionists in search of health or pleasure.

The formal examination of the crapes of Schuloff & Co. will be made in the seizure room at the Custom-house this morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Government officials and experts from several mercantile houses, who have been invited to assist in the examination.

William Kelly, alias John Riley, a notorious dog-fighter, was arrested yesterday, on a bench warrant, by Mr. Bergh's officers, and gave bail in $1,000, to appear for trial. He is charged with handling one of the dogs in the fight at Jeff Carpenter's, in Rivington street, last December.

A complimentary testimonial has been tendered to Mr. Charles Latour, to take place at Morning Star Hall, on Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue, this evening. Among the artists who have volunteered for the occasion are W. H. Barnes, W. B. Harrison, Harry Clinton, and Miss Jennie E. Garrison.

The annual festival of the Schuetzen Corps of Riflemen was continued yesterday at Jones' Wood and Washington Park, and the rifle contest was resumed. In addition to the "King's Prize," a medal, valued at $100, some forty additional prizes, valued at about $1,500, will also be awarded. The ceremony of the coronation of the "King" will also be one of the features of the celebration to-day.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, left this City for Omaha, yesterday, from which point he will start on a tour of inspection over the Union Pacific Road, accompanied by its General Superintendent and Chief Engineer. He will also examine into the condition of the Kansas Pacific, Colorado Central, and Utah Railways.

Mr. A. T. Stewart visited the Custom-house yesterday, at the invitation of the authorities, to examine the crapes imported by the firm of P. Schuloff & Co., and seized recently. Mr. Stewart said that he was not sufficiently informed upon the subject to give an opinion as an expert. Mr. Stewart was then shown the laces brought to this country from Brussels, and seized about ten days ago. Among the other articles is a point lace dress, said to have been made to order for the Empress Eugenie. Mr. Stewart said it was the finest piece of lace work he had ever seen, but he did not think it would sell well here, as we had no Empresses in America. Very few persons in this country could afford to buy it, and such things were not needed.

The results of the examinations for admission to the Normal College were announced yesterday morning by President Hunter in the college chapel. The total number of successful candidates was not given, as there are still some doubtful cases; but the following young ladies were reported as having received an average mark of ninety-five per cent. or over: Cora L. Cruikshank and Lillie E. Warren, ninety-seven per cent. each; Mary C. Cull, Mary J. Spencer, Rachel P. Hayes, Emily C. Davis, Carrie E. Shore, Jane W. Crook, Sophia P. Morrison, and Sadie E. Angell, ninety-six per cent. each; Emma Strauss, Hannah Pryser, Kate W. Price, Amelia Roeder, Annie Budworth, Sarah J. Herring, Harriet Kugler, Mary H. Kenyon, Teresa Schneider, Mary Weinberg, and Ella Cornell, ninety-five per cent. each. The examinations for promotion were then resumed and will be continued to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday was class day at the Packer Institute, on Joralemon street, near Clinton, Brooklyn. Twenty-four young ladies compose the Class of 1875. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Leech, President of the class. Miss Mary H. Read read the class history, and Miss Fannie S. Conings delivered the oration. Essays were read by Miss Estelle Grandy and Miss Emma T. Callaghan. Miss Emeline Cooper, as class poet, read a poem entitled "The Prince's Lesson." Musical selections were given on the piano by Misses Jennie K. Preston, Ida Hunt, and Estelle Grandy. At the close of the in-door exercises the class adjourned to the Campus, where the customary myrtle, parsley, and laurel were planted with due ceremony, Miss Annie M. Jones reading the "Vine Poem."

STATEN ISLAND.

Quite a concourse of people from New-York, New-Jersey, and Brooklyn assembled on Monday last at the mouth of the Raritan River, to witness the inauguration of the largest draw-bridge in the world. The length of the bridge is 472 feet, and the passages for boats on each side of the draw are 200 feet wide. Two steam engines with eight inch cylinders and ten foot stroke are used in operating the draw, which occupies about three minutes. The weight of the structure is estimated at 650 tons, and it was constructed by the Kingston Company of Pittsburg. Trains on the Long Branch route of the Central Road will cross the bridge, beginning on Monday next.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sea Cliff *Herald* is the title of a new weekly paper published under the auspices of the Sea Cliff Association, and designed as a chronicle of the news of that popular and lively seaside resort. With a grand musical jubilee, a temperance convention, and two camp-meetings already announced as among the attractions of the season, the *Herald* will probably command a very wide circle of readers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Paine, a Dover blacksmith, and a man named Giveney became involved in a quarrel in Charles Watson's saloon, in Dover, on Monday afternoon. Paine became very much excited, and seeking his home he armed himself with his revolver. He was on his way to Watson's saloon again, when his wife and some friends undertook to wrest the pistol from him. During the struggle the weapon was discharged, and the charge lodging in Mrs. Paine's body inflicted injuries from which she died within an hour. Paine surrendered himself, and is held to await the result of the inquest.

"SHORT-HAIRS" VERSUS "SWALLOW-TAILS."

MORRISSEY TO BE DISCIPLINED—ANOTHER ROW IN TAMMANY HALL.

A movement is on foot to eject John Morrissey from the Tammany Hall General Committee. The Committee on Discipline, a subcommittee of the organization, has been instructed, it is stated, to report to the General Committee that Morrissey has persistently opposed and spoken against John Kelly's and Mayor Wickham's policy in the government of the local party, and has by so doing subverted the harmony which should prevail among the faithful. The Committee on Discipline has been instructed to recommend Morrissey's expulsion for his disloyalty, and it is in the programme now that when the report is made to the General Committee "Boss" Kelly shall move for its adoption and attempt to force its passage. Morrissey's friends say that Wickham and the rest of the "Swallow-tails" are at the bottom of this movement. Morrissey, it is said, increased their enmity by speaking boldly against the appointment of Fitz John Porter and other citizens of New-Jersey to official positions in New-York City, and also by his ardent opposition to the reduction of the laborers' wages. It is regarded as doubtful by the "short-haired" Democrats whether Kelly and the "Swallow-tails" have enough influence in the General Committee to turn Morrissey out of it, and if they succeed, the "workers" of the organization will resign. At a recent meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District (Morrissey's own district) resolutions offered by Hon. David McAdam, of the Marine Court, were adopted, strongly opposing the reduction of laborers' wages; stating that the "laborer was worthy of his hire," condemning and protesting against the reduction made as being injudicious and uncalled for; that if the public interests demanded a reduction it should be commenced with the heads of departments recommending the change, and not the poor working men. Augustus Schell presided at this meeting, held on Monday night, and signed the resolution. This fact is regarded as a strong indication that Mr. Schell supports Morrissey in his fight with the "Swallow-tails."

PETER B. SWEENY'S PROBABLE RETURN.

Peter B. Sweeny, it is said, will certainly return to New-York. His property and reputation is at stake, and his friends say that he is too bold a man to stay away when he has a chance to make a successful fight in the courts. Every day he remains in a foreign country gives strength to the allegations against him.

A formal complaint, supplementary to the recent notice of pendency of action upon which warrants of attachment were issued upon the property of Peter B. Sweeny, on the suit of the people, for the recovery of $7,132,598 59, of which he, with other members of the Ring, is alleged to have defrauded the City, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The complaint contains no facts of fresh interest.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening at its headquarters in Republican Hall, in West Thirty-third street, near Broadway. There was a very full attendance, and among those present were United States District Attorney Bliss, Col. Charles S. Spencer, ex-Senator Abraham Lent, Commissioner D. D. T. Marshall, ex-Supervisor Andrew Bleakley, Capt. John E. Dowley, Alderman O. P. C. Billings, and Henry G. Leask. Col. Joel W. Mason, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon was Secretary. It was reported that the long-pending difficulties in the Twenty-first Assembly District had been satisfactorily settled on an amicable basis, and, on motion of Col. Bliss, resolutions were passed commending the course of the Republicans in resisting all Democratic assaults upon the chartered rights of the people of this City. The committee then adjourned to the third Tuesday in September, with the understanding that in case of any emergency a meeting is to be called at any preceding time by the Chairman.

MR. SCHUTE'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

A DETECTED BROOKLYN BURGLAR THOUGHT TO BE THE MISSING MAN—MRS. SCHUTE IDENTIFIES HIM—THE LINKS IN A STRONG CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Hayes, of the Tenth Precinct of Brooklyn, arrested a man whom the Police authorities believe is the burglar who broke into Mr. Schute's house on Tuesday morning of last week, and shot that gentleman in his own bedroom. The name of the prisoner is William H. Moorey, and he admits having attempted to commit a burglary just before he was captured. His arrest came about in this way: A few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Flynn, of No. 373 Cumberland street, awoke and saw a man in her bedroom in the act of gathering into a bundle some articles of wearing apparel. Upon seeing the man she screamed and awoke her husband. The thief at once dropped the bundle and ran from the room. While clambering down from the piazza to the rear garden, he was recognized by both Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, as a young man named William H. Mooney, of bad character, and who resided in the neighborhood. Mrs. Flynn's screams attracted the attention of Officer Hayes, of the Tenth Precinct, who was in the vicinity. He, seeing two young men running from the direction in which the cries came, arrested them. Mooney's companion gave his name as William C. Burke. When the prisoners were taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, Mooney admitted his share in the robbery, but upon being confronted with Mrs. Flynn she refused to make a complaint against him. Notwithstanding this he was held by the Police, owing to the fact that he answered exactly the description given by Mrs. Schute of the man who shot her husband. Yesterday morning Mooney was taken to Police Head-quarters and subjected to a long examination by Commissioners Jourdan and Kyburn as to his whereabouts during the past week. His answers were not satisfactory, and it was determined to bring him, with his fellow-prisoner, Burke, before Mrs. Schute. She expressed the opinion that Mooney was the missing man, and when he spoke she said that his voice was exactly similar to that of the burglar who shot her husband. Mooney was next taken into the garden at the rear of Mr. Schute's house and compelled to place his feet in the tracks made by the flying burglar. His feet were somewhat smaller than the imprints left in the soft mold of the garden. Mooney's left foot is slightly deformed, and the Police say that the tracks made in the garden are those of a man one of whose feet was deformed.

The suspected man is also deaf, and, although the Police have not mentioned the fact before, they say now that Mr. Schute, since he recovered consciousness, declared that he called his wife four times after he had discovered the burglar, and before he got out of bed. The burglar, however, did not act as if he heard Mr. Schute's voice at all, but proceeded as if perfect stillness reigned in the room. Mooney is a painter by trade, and this fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that a putty knife was used to gain access to Mr. Schute's house, is regarded as an additional suspicious circumstance. Mooney denies all knowledge of the Schute case, but is said to have dropped the remark to a policeman that it was foolish to look for the fugitive burglar among the woods on Long Island. To-day his counsel will make an attempt to have him discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

WE HAVE NO SYMPATHY For those who suffer with corns and bunions when so effectual a remedy as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR may be bought at any drug store. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN IN Summer's sultry mood you are about to melt, KNOX'S HATS come in good. His straws are sea.ceiy felt. Stores—Fifth Avenue Hotel and No. 212 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 15.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 396 head; there was more activity in the Cattle trade; the range of prices was about ⅛c. higher ℔ lb. on Western by live weight, and ¼c. on Northern as sold dressed; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $10 50@$10 75; first quality, $9 50@$10 25; second do., $7 50@$9 25; third do., $6@$7 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,036 head; in larger supply than last week; market rather dull; Lambs sold lower; only the very best old Sheep brought full prices; sales, in lots, at $3@$4 50 each; extra, $1@$6 87; sheared Sheep, $5@$6 25; Spring Lambs, 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.—B. Alberts, Miss Allen, W. H. Aymor, Gov. H. P. Baldwin, E. B. Barnard Miss S. Barnard, Miss J. Barr, Signor José De S. Barros, Mr. Bemis, Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradley, C. Bryant, H. M. C. Caldwell, J. H. Carnes, Mrs. J. Chamberlain, child, and infant, Stewart Clark, Miss Collins, A. A. Dalmege, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, T. R. Downie, Miss Dunning, H. Dunstan, Miss A. L. Edwards, H. W. Elicott, C. Escalante and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Escalante, Mr. Escalante, Jr., Miss Escalante, J. Escalante and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth, Rev. W. Gabbett, Mrs. Gashwiler and child, E. Grare, L. Guaidinger, H. F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hart, Miss Hart, Master J. J. Hart, Miss Haslam, Gen. J. M. Haynes, United States Army, H. Heyes, Miss Hoffman, Miss Hoyt, Miss Johnstone, G. A. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Livingstone, R. Long, S. B. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin and maid, Mr. McIlvride, Mr. McIlvride, Jr., H. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Michaelhoff and two children, A. L. H. Minty, E. H. Norton, B. S. O'Connor, Alf. Padley, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Parkhurst, G. R. Pier, J. E. Plummer, Capt. Preble, J. S. Randell, J. T. Reid, Mrs. R. A. Richards, Miss A. L. Richards, Master Richards and maid, R. Riddle, Mrs. M. Rock, L. D. Rock, Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson, Mr. Ryerson, Jr., O. Resimout, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford and two children, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Sharp, E. Smith, J. B. Smith, M. S. Southworth, G. C. S. Southworth, Mr. Spooner, Miss Spooner, Mrs. Spooner, child, and maid; Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Torrey, J. O. Block, Miss Mary A. Crosbie, two children, and nurse; I. Templeton, Jr., James Turner, Miss J. Turner, Miss S. Turner, James Turner, H. Tuttle, W. A. Vice, A. C. Vidler, Mrs. Vinnicombe, Miss Bessie Vinnicombe, H. L. Warner, W. J. Westcott, Mrs. White, Mr. White, Mrs. Wheeler and maid, Mr. Wheeler, Jr., Miss M. E. Wheeler, H. D. Wilkins, Miss Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Zwaguizeff and infant, Mr. Kingan, F. N. Goddard, Miss Annie Vinnicombe.

In Steam-ship Herman Livingston from Savannah.—G. H. Gibbs, John H. Mather, John Burkenstock, W. Hatch, Mrs. G. H. Wittschen and two children, Katie Green, A. B. Ketcham, E. F. Cuwoisee, Mrs. G. L. McComges, John Gardner, J. M. Dowse, J. B. Sheltall, Celia Griffin, Lotte Benjamin, William May, H. C. Tracy and wife, Miss Jennie Tracy, Mrs. N. B. Ketcham and servant, Miss Mary Richmond, Mrs. S. L Richmond, Miss E. L. Mixen, J. Du Bighon, R. Diaz, J. Marmand, Mrs. B. Hirsch, three children, two infants, and nurse, John Quick, Mrs. M. E. Bird and two children, Mrs. F. Ball, J. S. Davidson, Capt. J. G. Mills, Miss C. Gooding, Mrs. G. B. Stone, Mrs. Flint and daughter, Mrs. B. R. G. Ross, G. M. Stone and wife, J. Rosenband, J. K. Clark, E. A. Swarz, H. G. Hubbard, John Houston, William Houston, P. W. Lowndes, John Kirby, Miss Cnapp, J. L. Littell, J. L. Cutler, T. J. Elmore, A. Mentel, J. S. De Forrest, Sarah Reed, Eliza Fleming, S. M. Whiteside, wife, two children, and nurse, Mr. Rosenbury, Mrs. Rosenbury, Miss Etta Rosenbury, Miss Mary Rosenbury, M. E. Carter and wife, M. Coyre, M. Butsel, B. Wittmer, B. Dehloes, Amy Dawson, Susan Dolly, Philip Elliot, J. E. Hamilton, G. Anderson.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. E. S. Knapp and child, F. Ferrer and son, Albert Sanchez, A. A. Downing, W. Blanco, W. M. Gabb, M. A. Lain, S. Budian, John Scott, Mrs. Rapelye, Mrs. R. C. Crompton, A. Luzwald, J. F. McKay, J. F. Dickerson and two children, Miss A. E. Miley, O. Lapman, John A. Sypwick, Richard Barros, Harriet R. De Rougoire and two children, D. F. Sutherland, Mrs. Vetter, child, and nurse, Rosana Menocal, daughter, and nephew, Miss M. Pincon, Miss Rita Dorado, Joaquin Del Monte, F. Marques, C. Del Monte and servant, R. Del Monte, M. Del Monte and servant, M. B. Toxer, Pedro Llodos, Mrs. Mary Munson and two children, Miss Mary Gould, George Vetter, T. Drinkwater, B. J. Hawkins, E. Betancourt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets..2:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:29 | Gov. Island..6:18 | Hell Gate..7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, June 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Ships Commissary, (Br.,) Hunter, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Nuova Rattler, (Ital.,) Lagommore, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lady Lawrence, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Elliott Ritchie, Hutchinson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Geo. Eason, (Br.,) Gunn, Charleston, Perkins & Job; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Dickman, Bania and Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig John H. Kennedy, Hughes, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp June 2, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Colton & Co. Had thick weather almost the entire passage; June 12, just after midnight, lat. 43 20, lon. 48 20, in dense fog, struck an iceberg on upper part of port bow, which was stove in, and a large quantity of ice thrown on deck; next day, passed another iceberg.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, from Hull, arr. 14th, reports: Had fresh easterly breezes first part of passage, and moderate winds the latter part; on the Banks had three ds. of dense fogs; June 1, lat. 44 21, lon. 44 10, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 10th, lat. 43 01, lon. 57 30, passed a British bark bound E. showing signal letters N J D R; 13th, off George's Banks, passed a White Star and a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Scythia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool June 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol June 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan. Had dense fogs for five days off the Banks.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston June 12, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. Has on board the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, on their way to the Bunker Hill Centennial.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah June 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. June 5, Body Island bearing W. 6 miles, spoke brig Robert C. Wright, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, 50 ds. out; same day, spoke brig Georgia, from Point a Pitre, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, June 6, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Ship Northampton, (of London,) Barclay, Shanghai 104 ds., with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship St. Petersburg, (Norw.,) Hansen, Tonberg 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Messina 77 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed Gibraltar April 16; June 4, lat. 42 30, lon. 62 25, spoke steam-ship State of Georgia, hence for Glasgow, and received provisions from her; has had heavy W. S. W. to W. N. W. gales to the Banks, and from thence light W. S. W. winds and calms; lost and split sails; May 25 to 27, on the Banks, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Belgium, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mosher, Sydney, C. B., June 3, with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to C. W. Berteaux.

Bark Hauna, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Charente 52 ds., with brandy to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. May 26, lat. 42, lon. 44, saw two icebergs.

Bark Freihandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Havre May 15, in ballast to Oelrichs & Co. Is anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Bark Russo, (Ital.,) Cancino, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Maggie Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinney, Rio Janeiro April 11, via St. Thomas 18 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Azalia, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Fleming, Arroyo 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to master.

Bark Behrend, (Ger.,) Berding, Boston April 2, via Hampton Roads June 11, in ballast to Dill & Radman.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Anderson, Plymouth 54 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Taylor, Providence, in ballast to Peniston & Co.

Brig Zanoni, (of Pictou,) Le Blanc, Mayaguez 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Carl XV., (Norw.,) Neilson, Seville 45 ds., with merchandise to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Acadia, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Turk's Island 16 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl.

Brig Nettie Chase, Chase, St. Pierre' 17 ds., with sugar to Leycraft & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig R. B. Gove, (of Camden,) Hodgman, Cardenas, 12 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Julia E. Floyd, Squire, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Doliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Eva Adele, Ellis, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Charles Fairchild—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. Jacob E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to master.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, Norfolk 3 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. Mary A. Harmon, (of Lubec,) Mahlman, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Carrie Jones, (of Rockland,) Colcord, Cat Island 9 ds., with pineapples to F. J. Montell—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Eclipse, Thornton, Virginia.

Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Virginia.

Schr. Henrietta, Simmons, Godfrey, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Richmond for Newark.

Schr. S. H. Sharp, Webb, Baltimore.

Schr. Georgia, Whitney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. West Wind, Lingo, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lillie Rich, Goodrich, Manchester.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Chubuck, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Exeter, Freeman, New-London.

Schr. Mary E. Clark, Reynolds, Sandwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, for Richmond; barks Julie Ernestine, for Bordeaux; Brage, for Belfast; Regis, for London; brig Amelia Emma, for Ponce; schrs. E. R. Kirk, for Pascagoula; Annie Lewis, for Key West.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.—The Cunard line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston, June 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, June 15.—The following vessels have arr. from the United States: Baltic.

Arr. on the 13th inst., Chloe, Mizpah, Home, H. W. Workman.

Arr. on the 14th inst., Karnak, Astrea, Triade, (the latter in the Clyde,) Elizabeth Taylor, Jennie S. Barker, Nellie May, (the latter at Queenstown.)

Arr. on the 15th inst. Kaios, Rosa, Queen of Ceylon, Marina, Hannah Parr.

Sld. for the United States, Carrie Delap, Hermanos, Tell, Charlotte Geddie, George Hurlbut, Investigator, Calvin F. Baker.

The ship Niagara, from New-York for Liverpool, before reported ashore off Holyhead, has broken up.

The bark Dirigo, Capt. Blair, from Liverpool for Matanzas, is wind-bound in Milford Haven, with the loss of sails and pumps disarranged.

MOVILLE, June 15.—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Capt. Campbel, from New-York June 5, for Glasgow, has arr.

MOVILLE, June 15.—The Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Quebec June 4, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—The North German Lloyds steamer Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York June 5, for Bremen, arr. to-day.

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George Floyd, 226 West 34th st.

Reference is also made, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the University of New-York, 116 East 19th st.
Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President of the College of New-Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
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Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Church of the Strangers and President Rutgers College.
Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., President of the College of the City of New-York, 15 Lexington av.
Jean Roemer, LL.D., Vice President of the College of the City of New-York.
Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia College, 48 West 46th st.
A. A. Low, 31 Burling slip; residence, Brooklyn.
Charles O'Conor, 59 Wall st.
H. B. Claflin, corner Worth and Church sts., residence, Brooklyn.
William Alexander, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.
Prof. John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 311 Madison av.
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Robert Gordon, 45 Exchange place.
Francis R. Rives, 8 Washington place.
John W. Graydon, 26 West 48th st.
Roger A. Pryor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fitzgerald Tisdall, Director of the Cooper Institute.
J. Henderson, Publisher of the *Evening Post.*
James M. Minor, M. D., 3 Gramercy Park.
Dr. D. H. Cochran, President Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
Charles M. Fry, 48 Irving Place, Vice President Bank of New-York.
George T. Harrison, M. D., 221 West 23d st.
Burton N. Harrison, 20 Nassau st.
Thomas L. Snead, 53 Exchange place.
William H. Price, 122 West 22d st.
George H. Yeaman, 306 Broadway.
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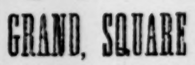

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